INSURANCE.

Every country had to face difficulties in the beginning.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

INSURANCE.

But patriotism of the people has vanished such Competition.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL. XVII NO. 139---- BOMBAY THURSDAY JUNE 13 1929 ONE ANNA

MEERUT PRISONERS' CALL TO MACDONALD

Exciting Scenes at Trial

POLICE REFUSE TO ADMIT DEFENCE COUNSEL WITHOUT PERMIT

—:o:—

Passages-at-Arms In Court

MR. LANGFORD JAMES INTERPRETS BOLSHEVISM

—:o:—

Anti-God, Anti-National Movement

MEERUT, June 12.

(From Our Special Representative.)

The long delayed and unnecessarily protracted trial of 31 Labour leaders commenced to-day in "Garden House", Meerut, before Mr. Whyte, Special Magistrate. In spite of the informal talk with Mr. Whyte the previous day when the Defence Counsel perfectly made it clear what they thought of an unheard of restriction of their admission to Court without police permit, The defence lawyers, Messrs. Nariman, Devikiprasad Sinha, Chagla, Chakravarty, Ansari and others were refused permission by police to enter the Court. This was responsible for more than half an hour's delay. Mr. Nariman, however, on entering made a strong protest against the police behaviour to which Mr. Whyte had one answer, that until the lawyers get themselves introduced to the police they would have to put up with this sort of inconvenience. Mr. Nariman maintained that lawyers, specially defence lawyers, have the right to enter as a matter of fact and he had never heard anywhere in the world of police permits for admission. Barrister Chagla and Advocate Devikiprasad supported Mr. Nariman. Mr. Chagla referred to a talk with Mr. Whyte and maintained it was a matter of right, fundamental and elementary, for lawyers to enter the Court. He had never heard of lawyers being required to be identified by the police.

Magistrate: "How are police to recognise you?"

Chagla: "I don't think police is so dense as not to recognise lawyers in robes from laymen."

Mr. Langford James: "I fail to see how police can recognise defence lawyers? I myself do not know all"

Mr. Chagla retorted by saying that he was surprised to find Mr. James failing to appreciate their point of view, more so as he happened to belong to the legal profession.

Passages-at-arms between defence lawyers and Mr. James were not infrequent: for sometime later while in the course of his address Mr. James was quoting from "Communism a Dream or a Fact", Barrister Chakravarty wanted to know from the Court whether the book was going as an exhibit. Mr. James in rather authoritative tones replied: "It's my concern. I am not going to be interrupted in my address."

Advocate Devikiprasad and Barrister Chagla were up on their legs and protested against this behaviour of Mr. James. Mr. Chagla maintained it was perfectly open for defence lawyers to interrupt Mr. James from quoting from books other than books of law and drawing Court's attention to stop him from going unless it went as an exhibit. It was to the Court that his colleagues addressed and not Mr. James.

After this there was an end to these occasional breeze in the Court and just before lunch Mr. James complained of bad health and the case was adjourned till to-morrow.

The accused who complained about sitting accommodation and wanted chairs looked quite cheerful and in spirits practically all of them wore red badges with hammer and sickle. Gaurishanker from Meerut wanted proceedings to be translated in Hindi. Spratt, Desai and Adhikari were seen taking down notes of Mr. James' address.

Dr. Ansari, Pundit Jawaharlal, Lala Girdharilal and Chowdry Rugbirsingh were prominent amongst those present in the Court.

MEERUT, June 12.

The trial of the 31 accused in what is known as the alleged conspiracy case began to-day before Mr. Milner White, Special Magistrate on a charge of attempting to deprive His Majesty the King Emperor of his sovereignty and to replace the existing Government by Moscow system.

A strong police force guarded the court premises.

Punctually at 10 a.m. two motor lorries containing the 31 accused with a strong armed police guard arrived at Garden House where the Court is holding its session. As the accused alighted from the cars, some of them raised tremendous shouts of "Down with Imperialism," "Up with Revolution," "Onward Revolution" "Peasants' Victory", "Labour's Victory", and other Labour slogans. They wore red badges with the inscription of hammer and chisel, the insignia of the Communist Party. The accused were asked to seat themselves on benches in specially constructed dock.

The prosecution was represented by Mr. Langford James, Special Public Prosecutor, Mr. J P Mitter, Junior Counsel, Mr. R A Horpton, Deputy Inspector General on Special Duty and Khan Bahadur Tasaddaq Hussain and Khairat Nabi.—A. P.

DEFENCE COUNSEL KEPT OUT.

Defence Counsel were late in coming in as there was some difficulty about the Police pickets letting them in without permits. At about 10-30, however, they began to come in led by Mr. K. F. Nariman of Bombay and followed by Messrs. Chagla, Joshi, Gupta, Deokiprasad Sinha, S. H. Jhabawalla and Joti Pershad. Among the visitors, who numbered about fifty, were Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Dr. Ansari. Mr. Nariman, on behalf of the Defence Counsel, complained to the Court, that they had never heard of any restrictions being placed on the entry into the Court of the Defence Counsel. They were entitled to come into the Court as a matter of right.

MAGISTRATE EXPLAINS.

Mr. Milner White, the Magistrate, explained to the Defence Counsel that entry by permits was not meant as any indignity to the members of the Bar, but surely the police must satisfy themselves that anyone who claimed admission to the Court was really the person he claimed to be. He was sorry that some confusion had arisen, as they, being strangers to Meerut, were not known to the local police. When once they were known to the Police, there would be no difficulty about their admission.

Messrs. Sohan Singh, Joshi and Gourishanker, who said they were going undefended, requested the Court to allow their friends and relatives to come into the Court.

The Magistrate issued permits for these people.

Mr. D. P. Sinha, on behalf of the accused represented to the Court that the seating accommodation for the accused was most unsatisfactory and suggested that chairs be provided for them from to-morrow.

The Court promised to look into the matter.

One of the accused then stood up and requested for the translation of the address for the benefit of those who did not understand English. The Court held that the address could not be translated as it went on.

MR. LANGFORD JAMES OPENS PROSECUTION CASE.

Deathly silence prevailed when Mr. Langford James stood up to open the prosecution case. In measured tones he declared that the accused in the case stood charged with conspiracy to deprive His Majesty the King-Emperor of the sovereignty of India. The case for the prosecution was that the accused sought to promote their aim by revolution—a slogan which was most satisfactorily proved. This was "Long live the Revolution." (Majority of the accused: "Yes, yes.") Continuing, Counsel said that this revolution which the accused conspired for, and counsel visualised, was meant to be continuing and perpetual.

NO PLACE FOR GOD.

Accused appeared to counsel to entertain hatred towards a large number of people but most of such hatred was reserved for those nationalists who cherished attainment of Swaraj for India. The Indian National Congress was stigmatised as a misguided bourgeoisie body which was to be captured or converted to the peculiar principles of the accused. Pandit Motilal Nehru was regarded by them as a dangerous patriot, his son Jawaharlal a trepid reformist, and Subhas Chandra Bose a bourgeoisie and ludicrous careerist. Gandhi was designated as a grotesque reactionary. In his lifetime Lajpatrai was regarded as a scoundrel and politically dangerous, and late C. R. Das a poltroon. The quarrel which these men had with men of the nationalist thought in India was that the latter's idiology was all wrong. They were striving for Independence or what not in India. That was hopeless idiology, according to the views of the accused. Gandhi was charged with another crime by these people as he was religiously-minded. There was no place for God in Communist ideals.

THE PROSECUTION CASE.

Mr. Langford James continuing said:—"It seemed to me while reading some of the newspapers that there was some tendency to dub these accused people as nationalist patriots. They may be innocent and they may be guilty but there is no question of their being Nationalists. It must be fairly galling to them that this idea seems to have gone abroad. Each of these accused had, as I repeat, anti-nationalist aim. They would say it was internationalist aim but the two words really mean one and the same thing. Their objective was, to put it shortly, to replace the Government of His Majesty King George in India and in its place to put the Government of the Third Communist International. It might almost fairly be stated that that was in fact to substitute the Government of His Majesty by the Government of Mr. Stalin as he is now known. In fact it is the case for the prosecution that these accused are Bolsheviks, that they aim at Bolshevik ideal and to instal in India the same rule as exists in Russia. It appears to me that to be a Bolshvik of unimpeachable character you require certain definite qualifications to which the ordinary man does not aspire. You don't love your country; you are anti-country, you are anti-God, you are anti-family, in fact, you are anti-everything which a normal man considers decent, if you are a Bolshevist of impeccable character." (Laughter from accused which continued for some time). Mr. James further stated: "You have ruthlessly to hate those who differ from you and as ruthlessly to kill them when the time comes. You must even have no sense of humour."

ATTACK ON ALL RELIGIONS.

Mr. Langford James then referred to a letter from Spratt and other accused, published in the "Pioneer" sometime ago in reply to certain remarks made by Pandit Motilal Nehru with regard to Red letters and said that in this letter the accused had employed a very good argument for denying that the Red letters could have emanated from any Bolshevist conspiracy, namely, that in those supposedly Red letters, there occurred the phrase "God and the Soviet" which should be enough to make it clear that whatever the source or origin of the letters, it was not Communist. Mr. James said that he entirely agreed with this contention. There could be no God for the Bolshevists. A large part of their propaganda was directed towards destroying belief in God, whether it be the God of the Christians, Mahomedans or Buddhists; and if, this "reign of joy" came to India, Mr. James was sure that belief in the Gods of Hinduism would also have to be destroyed. According to these gentlemen all the religions of the world must be destroyed. A lrge part of the propaganda of this Party was directed towards murdering priests, desecrating Churches and setting up classes for all youngmen and children to preach the Gospel of Anti-God.

NOT A PLEASANT FELLOW CITIZEN TO HAVE.

He continued: "Now, obviously, no man with such an engaging mentality as I have depicted is a pleasant fellow citizen to have, but I agree that nobody could be indicted of crime for holding these views. Any man is entitled to hold whatever views he likes but Bolshevism is not merely an abstract philosophy. It is a rule of life. At any rate its disciples have hammered out from it a working rule of life. They have a definite objective and there are definite methods by which that objective is to be gained. Inasmuch as we who appear for the prosecution propose to argue that agreement, mere agreement, to put in practice the creed of the Communist International and to carry out its programme 'ipso facto' constitutes an offence under Section 121-A, whether as we shall prove in this case, the programme has actually been carried out, or not, inasmuch as, I say, mere agreement to do these things is an offence, I propose to explain this creed as shortly as possible.

MR. JAMES PULLED UP.

Mr. D. P. Sinha, at this stage, objected to Mr. James referring to the creed of the Communist on the ground that it was irrelevant and requested the Court to check Mr. James whenever he went into matters irrelevant like this. He hoped the Court would not allow the Public Prosecutor to carry on propaganda against the accused under the guise of his opening address.

Mr. James said that he had most carefully considered everything and he did not propose to introduce anything which was irrelevant but if the statement of the case for the prosecution was carrying on propaganda against the accused he was sorry he could not help it. If the accused had broken the law of the land in a manner which the public might think grotesque, it was not his fault.

DIAGNOSIS OF SITUATION.

Resuming the thread of his argument, Mr. James said:

"A large number of people connected with the Bolshevik movement have indulged in ruthless bloodshed and a reign of terror at the direction of the Cheka now known as the O. G. T. U. That is the diagnosis of the situation. I hope to satisfy you that according to the programme of this body in Moscow, violence, bloodshed and civil war, and I should say, a reign of terror, is unavoidable. But as I said before, it would be necessary for us to go a little more deeply into the matter. I propose to discuss the origin, objective, organisation, methods and tactics of this international. It will be remembered as a matter of history that in the early part of 1917 a revolution took place in Russia.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

"At that time the Bolshevist Party—which means" the Party of Majority", which is a ludicrous misnomer, because I am sure that this Party even now is in a minority—but this name comes from a certain Conference held in London at which the left wing of this party was in favour of a larger programme—this party went back to Russia and in the early part of February 1917, accomplished a revolution, seized the Government of that State, and deproved the Czar of his Sovereignty. This Government established in Russia was the Government of a body known as Korensky. Later in the same year another Bolshevik organisation overthrew this rule of Korensky by carrying out a revolution and this body later came to be known as the Communist Party of Russia.

THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL.

"I have spoken of the Communist International. It is not the same thing as the Government of Russia ostensibly and outwardly. In fact it has exactly the same objective and the same plan. This body of people came into existence, as described by me, earlier. In 1864 was established in London the first International, that is to say the International of Labour, and in 1889 was established in Paris the second International. This second International was in existence at the beginning of the Great War and it continued to exist and it still exists and is of some little importance in this case because it is known as the Yellow or Amsterdam International, from which is coined the phrase to be "Amsterdamised" which means that you hold rational views with regard to the labour question and nationalism, and that is one of the most hated things for the Communist Third International.

AMSTERDAM POLICY.

I suppose it may be stated that this Amsterdam International aims at the establishment of socialism by peaceful and constitutional methods, whereas the Third International holds most strongly that no such method is possible. There is war to the knife between this International, the real Red International in Moscow, and this Yellow International at Amsterdam. Mr. James then discussed at length the creed of the Communist Party as propounded by

(Continued on page 8.)

A SUCCESSFUL AMBUSH

—:o:—

FRENCH FORCES SUFFER SERIOUS REVERSE

13 KILLED AND 10 WOUNDED

LONDON, June 12.

Rabat.—French forces consisting of two companies of Moorish Algerian tirailleurs have suffered serious reverse in consequence of an ambush by rebel tribesmen at El Bordj, region Midelt, in Southern Atlas Range. Thirteen persons have been killed and ten wounded. These are mostly native troopers, but include two officers. Fifteen French soldiers and sixty-six Natives are missing. Steps are being taken to relieve isolated parties who may have taken refuge in hills and may still be holding out.—Reuter.

NEW CABINET APPOINTMENTS

—:o:—

A CORRECTION

LONDON, June 12.

In the appointments of the new Government issued this morning, please read Lord Commissioners of Treasury as follows: J. Allen Parkinson, Charles Edwards and Alfred Barnes.—Reuter.

"ENLIGHTENED" EMPIRE POLICY FOR INDIA

—:o:—

Ex-Satrap of Punjab Fears Brahmin Oligarchy

LONDN, June 11.

The "Times" has taken occasion of a letter in its columns by Sir Michael O'Dwyer to pronounce once again on the need for a enlightened Empire policy as it styles it in regard to India.

Sir Michael's letter is in his usual style. The ex-Governor of the Punjab says Labour's capacity to handle the Empire will shortly be put to the test in Ceylon, in Kenya, and in India. Reverting to the last named country whereon Sir Michael is, in his estimation, at least, a great authority, he observes "here we have a majority, ignorant, unorganised and unable to protect itself against a small but highly organised politically alert minority which latter is striking hard to gain complete power and dominion over the country for itself using in its endeavours specious catchwords." Sir Michael asks. "Would not a Brahman oligarchy which, after all is the real goal of the Indian Swarajist ambitions however disguised, be infinitely more oppressive towards the lower castes? These latter look to Great Britain for protection against the injustice and exploitation at the hands of the higher castes." Fortunately, concludes Sir Michael, the Simon Commission has its hands unfettered.

Editorially commenting hereon the "Times" emphasises a Government's special duty as to follow an enlightened empire policy in view, especially, of the approaching maturity of constitutional problems.—Free Press Beam Service.

LABOUR PARTY AND INDIA

ANXIOUS FOR FAIRPLAY

—:o:—

Mrs. Naidu Sees Benn and Shiels

PLEA FOR MEERUT CASE TRANSFER

LONDON, June 12.

On the eve of her departure from England, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu had a long interview with Capt. Wedgwood Benn and Dr. Drummond Shiels.

Interviewed by Reuter, Mrs. Naidu declined to disclose the subject of conversation, which she said, was purely of a friendly nature, but she felt that Capt. Benn and Dr. Shiels were anxious to meet the Indian situation in spirit of cordiality and fairplay. She also felt that their position one of exceptional delicacy and difficulty at the present juncture.

Reuter understands that one of the subjects broached by Mrs. Naidu was the transfer of Meerut prisoners to Bombay or Calcutta and their "proper trial by Jury."—Reuter.

MEERUT CALL TO "MAC"

—:o:—

Accused Demand Trial by Jury

REPEAL ANTI-WORKING-CLASS LEGISLATION

MEERUT, June 12.

The accused in the Meerut Conspiracy case have sent the following cablegram to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald to-day:

"Now that the British Labour has been returned to office, will it stand by Indian Labour? Repeal anti-working class legislation and, in view of the importance of the Meerut case in relation to the Indian and International labour movement, see that the case is transferred from this backward part of the country to a metropolitan High Court and tried by jury, or will it repeat the history of 1924 in the Cawnpore Conspiracy Case?"—A.P.

RAMANAND CHATTERJEE

—:o:—

Pleads "Not Guilty" to Sedition Charge

CASE ADJOURNED TO JULY 8

CALCUTTA, June 12.

After the examination of prosecution witnesses charges under Section 124-A were framed against Sjt. Ramanand Chatterjee, Editor, "Modern Review" and Proprietor, the Prabashi Press and publisher and Sjt. Sajanidas, Printer, for the publication of Dr. Sunderland's book, "India in Bondage."

Both pleaded not guilty and the case stands adjourned to July 8.

The Advocate-General quoted several passages from the book and also cited the case of Tilak, explaining the scope of the sedition law. The whole book from beginning to the end, he said had for its object hatred and contempt towards Government. He drew attention to the spirit and the object of the whole book which came under the purview of the sedition clause.

Asok Chatterjee, son of Sjt. Ramananda Chatterjee and keeper of Prabashi Press was examined as a prosecution witness.—Free Press.

FIRST LADY LAWYER OF KERALA

TRIVANDRUM, June 12.

Mrs. Anna Chandy, M.A., of Trivandrum came out successful in the recent B. L. Examination of the Madras University. She is the first lady in Kerala to take a Law degree. As Managing Editor of "Sreemathi", the popular ladies weekly in Malabar Coast, she is well-known. Mrs. Chandy, it is said, is setting up practice at Kottaya.—Free Press.

—:o:—

AMANULLAH'S DAUGHTER NAMED "HINDIA"

—:o:—

COMPLIMENT TO INDIA

King Amanullah and Queen Souriya have christened their baby daughter "Hindia" as a compliment to India where she is born.

JUNE SETTLEMENT PASSES OFF SMOOTHLY

Stock Exchange to Remain closed till Monday

EXCITEMENT SUBSIDES

—:o:—

Bombay, June 12.

The June settlement passed off smoothly with one small failure. No doubt, the brokers stood the rigid test of their solvency, and even though a large sum of about Rs. 14 lakhs remained to be recovered from bull clients who failed to meet their obligations, the settlement proved a great success and dispelled all unfounded fears of a further crisis.

The Board of the Share Market at a meeting held this morning resolved to keep the market closed till Monday, the 17th instant, with a view to obtain emergency powers from the Government.

This action of the Board has not met with the approval of several members of the Exchange. The reason advanced was ready absorbtion of shares in auction which were sold like hot cakes at prices near the last closing level. Tata Steel Deferreds fetched Rs. 19 above the last closing price while the much-dreaded Pearls were sold at Rs. 325, i.e., Rs. 6-4 below the previous closing price and Fazals which closed on the last working day at Rs. 577-8 were absorbed at Rs. 562-8. Of course the bids were mostly from Bear operators who seem anxious to secure profits. The general opinion is gaining ground that there exists little or no sound reason for keeping the market closed for cash transaction, as the excitement has subsided.

NEW YORK.

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 11.

July	18.46	+ .02
October	18.66	+ .04
December	18.81	+ .03
January	18.84	+ .03
March	18.99	+ .02
Middling Spot	18.80	

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 11

July	18.64	+ .07
October	18.60	+ .08
Middling Spot	18.90	+ .08

NEW YORK.

New York, June 11.

New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).—	
July	18.47
October	Unquoted
January	Unquoted
New York 11-45 a.m.—	
July	18.46
October	18.64
January	18.81

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 11.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	6,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's exports to the Continent	2,000

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, June 11

Demand Bills	484.37

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

	£
Chartered Bank of India, A. & C.	19-3/8
Hongkong & Shnaghai Bank (London Register)	132-1/2
National Bank	50
Eastern Bank	6-3/4
Funding Loan, 4 p.c.	87-3/4
Conversion Loan	77-1/4
Indian Loan, 5-1/2 p.c.	101-1/2
Rupee Paper, 3-1/2 p.c.	52
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	56-3/4
Indian Stock, 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	66-5/8
Consols	54-5/8
War Loan, 5 p.c.	101-3/8
Victory Bonds, 4 p.c.	92-1/2

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, June 11.

Fair Rio, Coffee, No. 7, quality Spot.— 16-3/4

LONDON METALS.

London, June 11.

	£.
Copper Braziers	97
Yellow Metal	75
Spelter, Hard Indian brands	23-7/8
Corrugated sheets, 24 gauge	13-1/2
Tin, English ingots	203-1/4

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 11.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63-1/2 lb., Cargoes.—
Shipment sellers 38/3 June/July.
Barletta Russo, per 63-1/2 lb., Cargoes.—
Shipped sellers 38/6, Shipping.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, —
Sellers 41/6, Loading
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels.—
Not quoted.

LIVERPOOL.

—:o:—

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 11.

	Opening	Closing
June	.....	9.92 + .01
July	9.88	9.92 + .01
August	.....	9.93 + .02
September	.....	9.92 + .01
October	9.85	9.88
November	.....	9.87—.01
December	.....	9.87—.01
January	9.86	9.88—.01
February	.....	9.87—.03
March	9.89	9.91—.02
April	.....	9.92—.02
May	.....	9.93—.02
June	.....	9.92—.02
Middling Spot		10.19—.09

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, June 11.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	150

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 11.

Scinde, Fully Good	6.25
Scinde, Fine	6.50
Scinde, Superfine	6.75
Bengal, Good	6.00
Bengal, Fully Good	6.25
Bengal, Fine	6.50
Oomra, Good	7.05
Oomra, Fully Good	7.35
Oomra, Fine	7.65
Broach, Fully Good	8.65
Broach, Fine	8.90
Broach, Superfine	9.15

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 11.

July	16.26	+ .06
October	16.50	+ .02
November	16.45	+ .06
January	16.75	+ .06
March	16.87	+ .06
May	16.96	+ .06
Sakellaridis, F G F Spot	16.80—	.20

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 11.

July close at s 7/10 5/8d 1-5/8d.
Oct. close at s 8/1 1/2d. 1-3/4d.
Dec. close at s 8/3 1/2d. 1-3/4d.
Wheat Chicago.
July per bushel 1.07-3/4 up 2,1/2.
July per bushel dol. 1.07-3/4 up 2-1/2.
Sept. per bushel dol. 1.11-3/4 up 1-7/8.
Dec. per bushel dol. 1.16-3/4 up 1-5/8.

TONE OF MARKET.

"Bears covering on reports China buying Canadian Wheat."

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 11.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F Calcutta,—
July/Sept., per cwt. 11/4-1/2
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 11/4-1/2
C. & F. Bombay,—
July/Sept., per cwt. 11/5-2/4
C. & F Karachi,—
July/Sept., per cwt. 11/6-1/4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, June 11.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, lb, Spot.—
Sellers 10-5/8.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 11.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment sellers £8-5-0 June/July.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment paid £16:10:0 June/July.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Shipment buyers £18:7:6 June/July.

BOMBAY

—:o:—

Bombay, June 12.

The local market opened at Rs. 336 for Broach J.-A. delivery and declined to Rs. 335-8 on scattered selling. The feeling in favour of cotton is increasing on expectation of an early end of the Mill Strike. There was increased buying and some commission houses were doing transfer business which haddened prices to Rs. 337-6. Later on the market ruled easy on lower Liverpool opening cables owing to the rejection of the Farm Relief Bill. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach S/A. 334/8
Broach A/M. 341/8
Oomra July 291
Oomra D/J. 305
Bengal July 230/8
Bengal D/J. 254/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 12.

June	239.90+0.40
Sept.	230.90—0.70
December	223.10—0.80

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, June 12.

Bengal 258 D/J.
Bengal 233 July.
Broach 345 A/M.
Broach 337 J/A
Oomra 307 D/J.
Oomra 293 July.

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, June 12.

SSouther nWestern good Staple Rs. 329

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, June 12.

100 Toyomankwa Patoki 310
100 Do. Mundra 342
200 Do. Khidakya 275
200 Do. Amraoti 278
200 Do. Lakhtar 3
400 G G Kesha & Co. Nagar 261
300 Do. Amraoti 270
200 P R Vakharia Beawar 238
200 Do. Karwan 331
200 Do. Bengal 211
100 Do. Chandaust 244
100 Forbes & Co. Nimarkheri 264
100 Do. Debai 240
200 Lavji Meghji & Co. Veraval 260
100 Do. Bir 273
100 R D Tata & Co. Latur 320
300 Volkart Bros. Bhavnagar 213
100 Ebrahim Tulshidas Banusa 279
300 Japan T. & Co. Nizamabad 308
100 Do. Jalna 265
200 Do. Nibahern 262
200 Do. Chalisgaon 260

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 12.

	Ready. Red leafy	Ready Averags
Bengal Superfine	255	
Bengal Fine	245	
Bengal FG.	240	225
Sindh-Punjab Fine	245	
Sindh-Punjab FG.	240	225
Waddha-Hingt. Fine	310	285
Nagpur Savner Fine	310	285
Yeotmal Fine	300	275
Arvi Fine	300	275
Amraoti Fine	295	270
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	290	265
Mulkapur Fine	280	260
Khandesh Fine	265	240
Muthia Fine	245	230
Muthia FG.	235	220
Nanded/Purna FG.GS.	305	270
Purna FG.GS.	295	270
Parbhani/Sailu FG.GS.	295	270
Indore/Ujjain Fine	290	260
Burwah Sanavad Fine	295	270
Surat		
Broach Fine		
Cambodia	415	
Jinja	475	
Busoga	480	

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bale.

	This year. Yesterday.	
Bombay, June 12.		
Khandesh	657	360,543
Central India	105	370,335
Barsi and Nagar	659	248,252
Hyderabad-Gaorani		83,662
Berar	1,504	797,622
Central Provinces	1,170	389,920
Total Oomras	4,495	2,211,334
Dholera	825	69,631
N.-W. Provinces		61,192
Rajputana	58	44,333
Sind-Punjab	1,106	127,456
Broach	23	190,739
Coompta & Dharwar	370	86,699
Westerns-Northerns	134	36,316
Cocoanada		5
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		39,810
Persian		1,649
American		8,382
Egyptian and African		75,975
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		10
Total	7,052	3,043,485

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 6th June.

In full-pressed Bale.

	This year. Yesterday.	
Europe	1,015	771,136
Japa & China	3,650	1,461,960
Coast Ports		17,462
Up-country by Rail		107,435
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		52,392
Total	4,665	2,410,388

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, June 12.

F. P. Bales.	1928/29.
Receipts to date 11/6/29	9143000
,, Yestedday do.	6000
Exports to date do.	7679000
Stock at Ports 7/6/29	1011000
,, Interior Towns do.	381000
,, Liverpool 7/6/29	1021000
Visible Supply 7/6/29	2812000
Quantity in Sight do.	15197000

Money Market

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 12.

B. C. RATE.—
T T 1/5 3/4
D D 1/5 25/32
LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 Ready.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 13/16 Ready
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 June
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32 Ready
Banks Buying D D 1/5 7/8 June
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32 June
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/16 Mar
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/16 June
NEW YORK.—
B. C. Rate T T 279
Banks Selling T T 278 1/2
Banks Buying T T 277 1/2
Banks Buying 3 Mos
PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 917
Banks Buying D D 929
Banks Buying 3 Mos 940
JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 122 1/4
Banks Buying 60 Days 119 1/4
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 134
SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 162
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/4
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 90 1/4
CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.84 13/16 11th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/4 7/16 12th inst.
Japan/London 1/9 23/32 11th inst.
London/Paris 124.00 11th inst.
London/Belgium 34.92 11th inst.
London/Switerland 25.19 1/2 11th inst.
London/Italy 92.70 11th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Easy.
Gold £4/4/11-1/2 10th inst £4/4/11-1/4 11th inst.
Silver London Ready 24 5/16 10th inst. 24 1/4 11th inst.
Silver London Forward 24 5/16 10th inst. 24 1/4 11th inst.
London New York Ready 52 5/8 10th inst. 52 5/8 11th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 5 11/32 p.c. 10th inst. 5 11/32 p.c. 11th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 5 15/32 p.c. 10th inst. 5 15/32 p.c. 11th inst.
Imperial Banks Rate 5 p.c. Bank of England Rate 5-1/2 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 2-1/2 p.c. 3 Mos 3-1/2 p.c. 6 Mos 4 p.c. 12 Mos 4-1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Quiet.

Tone of Silver.—No special feature. Very little doing.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 12.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 70/10
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 91/8
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 91/
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 83/
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/2
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 98/
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 98/8
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/12
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 101/14
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/15
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 104
6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107-9.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 80/
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 80.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 80.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 108/4
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 100.
Forward Rates:—19th June settlement. 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 70/9 5 per cent 1945/55 Rs. 101/13/0
Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 12.

3 Months 5-11/32 per cent.
6 Months 5 15/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 2-1/2 per cent.
One month 3 per cent.
Three months 4 per cent.
Six months 4 per cent.
Twelve months 4-1/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Quiet.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent.

LINSEED OIL.

London, June 11

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.—
Delivery sellers 27/9-3/4, July-Aug.
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.—
Delivery paid and further buyers 28 Sep/Dec.
Tone:—Steady.

BULLION

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.).

SILVER.

Bombay, June 12.

London Ready 24/4
London Forward 24/4
China Op. 2/4/10, Clo. 2/4/12
America 52/10
Ready 56/2
Jeth Op. 55/11, Hi. 55/13, Low. 55/8, Clo. 55/10
Asad 55/9, Hi. 55/11 Low. 55/7 Clo. 55/8
Teji Mandi Jeth -/10/ Asad 1/1/

GOLD.

Ready 21/7/6
Jeth 21/7/6
Asad 21/8/
N. Manor 21/9/6
N. City 21/12/

HOLIDAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, June 12.

The Cotton Market will remain entirely closed on Saturday the 15th inst. on account of "Zarthost-No-diso" and again on Tuesday the 18th inst. on account of "Ashura" holidays.

LINSEED.

London, June 11

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment nominal £17-7-6 June/July.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment nominal £17:7:6 July/Aug.
Linseed, La Plata c. i. f. ton—
Shipment Hull sellers £15:8:9, June/July.
Linseed, Bombay, ton—
Shipment sellers £18:6:3, June-July.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

	Bales.
Cotton	7,052
	Cwts.
Wheat	3,254
Linseed	2,889
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	569
Gingellyseeds	405
Poppyseeds	238
Groundnuts	1,270
Castorseeds	130
Rice	999
Myrabollams	3,401
Cottonseeds	1,373
Gram	780
Jookar	260
Barley	25
Bajree	95
Coal	4,733 tons.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, June 12.

The Market has ruled steady today with the following closing quotations:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/2 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8/ per cwt FBH.
Rs. 7/9 per cwt FBH.
July/Sept. Rs. 7/7 per cwt FBH.
Oct/Dec. Rs. 7/8 per cwt FBH.
Jan/March Rs. 7/9 per cwt FBH.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 13/6 per cwt.
Refined Sugar Ready Rs. 12/14 per cwt.

STOCK AND SHARES

—:o:—

Bombay, June 12.

The market remained closed for forward trading to-day. Business on cash was done as under:—
E. D. Sassoon As.6/
Premier Mills Rs. 2/12
Vishnu Cotton Pref. 587/8
Bharatpur Press Rs. 132/8
Central Provinces Rails Rs. 96, 96/8
India Bank Rs. 101/4, 102
Central Bank Rs. 18/10, 19
Andhra Pref. Rs. 947/8
Tata Power Ordi. Rs. 395
Tata Power Pref. Rs. 970
Katni 1st Pref. Rs. 100/
Shahabad Cement Rs. 148/12
New India Ince. Rs. 20/14, 21/2
Vulcun Ince. Rs. 6/10
Scindia Rs. 9/4. 9/2
Tata Steel Second Pref. 73/8
Okhha Salt Rs. 9/8, 9/10
Bombay Telephone Debenture Rs. 57/4
Bombay Uganda Rs. 18/
B. B. Petrol Rs. 4/11

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

London, June 10.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents.

Names.	Latest Prices. £
Millar's Timber and Trading Co. Ord.	0 15 0
London Tin Syndicate Ordy.	3 10 0
Nundydroog Gold Co.	0 15 6
Associated Electrical Industries Ord.	2 9 9
Attock Oil	2 18 9
Associated Portland Cement	1 7 9
Underground Electric Railways	1 3 3
Electric Supply Corporation	2 16 0
Snio Viscosa	0 19 0
Beira Railways	1 5 0
Calico Printers	1 6 0
Marconi International Marine	3 3 9
Rhodesian and General Asbestos Corpn.	5 17 6
James Finlay Ord.	5 7 6
General Electric Ordy.	2 12 0
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves	4 1 10-1/2
West Rand Consolidated Mines	0 8 3
International Rys. of C. America Ord. dollar	48 0 0
Malayalam Plantations	1 15 3
British Burma Petrolem	0 7 3
Soudan Plantations Syndicate	4 4 4-1/2
Margarine Union	4 13 9
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 9 10-1/2
African Asbestos Trust	0 16 3

Market steady.
Stock of Rubber in London 31,635
Increase on week 96.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 11.

Interest Day to Day Loans	4 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	4-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	5-11/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	5-15/32 pc.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 Months	5-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 Months	6-1/4 p.c.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

—:o:—

PRIVATE CABLES AND REPORTS

Tuesday, June 11.

N. Y. July Highest 18.50 (10.45 a.m.) Lowest 18.41 (10.07 a.m.)
N. Y October highest 18.67 lowest 18.58.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

Textile Merchants Report for May:—Sales 81.5 per cent. Shipments 95.5 per cent of production. Stocks 4-3 per cent. increase. Unfilled orders 11-1 per cent. decrease.

GARSIDE'S CABLE.

Rains last week very detrimental, condition entire belt now several points below average. Crop needs warm dry weather to overcome handicaps of rains, crop is in good condition to recover if weather favourable, needs about three weeks of such weather. Available data indicate that Government report on 14th June will probably show weevil survival closely approaching any previous season.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co's., report:—

Market lacks animation and speculators seem diffident to operate owing to expectation of an acreage as large as 1926. In 1926 July 2nd Report was 48,898,000 acres, condition 75.4 per cent and crop estimate 15,635,000 B/S. During this season, the crop condition as estimated up to the middle of May by Miss Giles and Southern Cotton Co., is 70.8 per cent. and 70.9 per cent. respectively as against 75.4 per cent. in 1926. From the bullish point of view, the crop has yet to pass through the critical period of weather and the danger of Boll-weevil damage, which is reported to be greater than last year. From the bearish point of view, textiles sales are likely to fall short of recent months and contraction of business activity must curtail mill consumption. Again a stock of 172,000 B/S in New York should bring out a good deal of liquidation in July New York "longs" which we understand to exist.

Messrs. Khimji Poonja & Co. have received the following cable, from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk & Co.:—

"New York cables market expects bullish weevil report on Friday." "Cotton Manufacturers' Association to-day decided to press for immediate reduction in wages of 12 1/2 per cent in the weaving section." Reuter:—

"Market was nervous and irregular awaiting next Government report. Prices first declined on favourable weather and advanced later on covering by shorts."

LONDON GOLD.

London, June 11

Bar gold, fine, per oz £4:4:11-1/4

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, June 11.

T T Berlin on London	20.33-5/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.07-1/2
T T Brussels on London	34.92
T T Madrid on London	34.70
T T Milan on London	92.67
T T Berne on London	25.20
T T Paris on London	124.04
T T London on Prague	163.81

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SHIPPING

P.&O. British India.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. & O SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
15 June	Razmak		10,602
22 ,,	Mooltanx		20,847
29 ,,	Rawalpindi	will	16,619
6 July	Rajputana@		16,568
13 ,,	Mantua		10,946
20 ,,	Maloja x	now	20,837
27 ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind		11,518
3 Aug	Ranpura@		16,601
10 ,,	Macedonia	sail	11,120
17 ,,	Naldera x		16,088
24 ,,	Razmak		10,602
31 ,,	Malwa	direc	11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpin		16,619
14 ,,	Narkundax		16,572
21 ,,	Rajputana	from	16,518
28 ,,	Morea		10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India	Bombay	19,648
12 ,,	Mantua		10,946
19 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 ,,	Razmak @	without	10,602
2 Nov.	Ranpura		16,601
,,	Maloja x		20,837
16 ,,	Ranchi	transship	16,650
23 ,,	Macedonia@		11,120
30 ,,	Razmak		10,602
7 Dec.	Naldera x	ment	16,088
14 ,,	Viceroy of India		19,649
21 ,,	Rawalpindi	at	16 614
28 ,,	Morea		10,958
1930			
11 Jan.	Narkunda x	Aden	16,572
14 ,,	Ranpura		16,601
18 ,,	Rajputana x		16,568
25 ,,	Ranchi		16,650

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through Steamers from Australia have limited accomodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June, 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P.&O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
26th July	Dumana	8427
7th Aug.	Domala	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows:—

	Single:	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929		
21st June.	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia
29th ,,	Kidderpore	Straits China and Japan.
5th July	Malwa ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
19th ,,	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia
2nd Aug.	Morea ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
16th ,,	Comorin ..	Colombo and Australia
30th ,,	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
13th Sept.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
27th ,,	Macedonia ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
11th Oct.	Naldera ..	Australia.
25th ,,	Rawalpindi	Colombo Straits. China and Japan

x Cargo only.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	.. ..	@12June
Tamba Maru ..	5845	June 13	,,
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	.. ..	@26 ,,
aPenang Maru ..	5214	17 June	30 ,,
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	.. ..	@10July
Sado Maru ..	5898	29 June	13 ,,
Kitano Maru ..	8000	.. ..	@24July
aTottori Maru ..	5973	16 July	28 ,,

aDo not carry passengers,
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive. Marseille
Katori Maru ..	10000	13 June	1 July
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	27 ,,	15 ,,
Kashima Maru ..	10000	11 July	29 July.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From. Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Korea Maru ..	20000	26 June	3 July.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	10 July.	17 ,,

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K.Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure.
Ganges Maru ..	14th June	22nd June
Shinnoh Maru ..	24th ,,	7th July
Sumatra Maru ..	11th July	24th ,,
Chifuku Maru ..	25th ,,	8th Aug.
Shunko Maru ..	10th Aug.	24th ,,

For Particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams "SHOSEN".
Box No. 355.

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.
136197, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tele. No. 23997.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
14th June.	Varsova ..	Busreh via Karachi Bushire and Mahomerah.
19th ,,	Bandra ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
19th ,,	Karoa ..	East & South Africa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs Fridays, every week. The departure of the Karachi-Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.- Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Burrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
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—:o:—

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By Arthur N. Holcombe. "Is there any real liberty and freedom in a state where men are compelled to obey laws which they dislike? This question is elaborately answered in this book by the learned author. Rs. 9-6.

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By Carl Becker. Gives a political history of America in brief, with an account of how the spirit of democracy was working since the Revolution and what form has it taken to-day. Rs. 7-14.

THE PRELIMINARIES OF THE (AMERICAN) REVOLUTION
By George Elliott Howard, Ph.D. This book gives a vivid account of the failure of the Home Government to understand the needs of the American people and how it tended to the War of American Independence. This is an important historical contribution. Rs. 7-8.

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G. T. Madras.

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Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
,, Subscribed	,,	3,56,05,275
,, Paid-up	,,	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	,,	1,27,80,246

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Life, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car.

Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

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Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road:
General Manager R. J. DUFF

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Afreli, Kallol, Dwarka Kadi and Kadjan.

DIRECTORS.
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman.)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Lagkari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent,) The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn.), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited,

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	105,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Jaseir
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San Francisco
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers an interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular Lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents:—Kemp and Co., Chatni Road, Bombay; J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.
Tele. Address: "Ulasa", Kandi.

BANKING.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS.
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,0[illegible]
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2.1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

T. G. GRAY,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

Western India LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per W. Life Rs. 22-1/2	1000 p.a. End Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,903.
(2) Total Undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

or agency and other particulars please apply.

East AND West INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in LifeInsurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay.

A Road

to perfect health can very easily be secured by going through

KAMSHASTRA

A book of 150 pages sent gratis and Post free.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

INSURANCE

Insure with the Pioneers of Life Assurance work in Benga

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, LTD. (Est. 1891.)

No Share-holders
No Capitalists.

TRUSTEE — GOVT. OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.

Claims paid over Rs. 550,000
Insurance fund over Rs. 400,000

Compare with others its GREAT AGE, SECURITY, Management and Absolutely the lowest rates.

CASH BONUS in the shape of difference of premium with the Bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper ..... Time of delivery .....

The 'INDIAN ALBUM'

THE INDIAN ALBUM IS AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY ART JOURNAL, DESERVING A PLACE IN EVERY DRAWING ROOM AND LIBRARY.

The special features of the Art Journal—The 'Indian Album' include a few pages of descriptive and illustrated details of Agricultural, Industrial and Material developments of India. Each number will contain the Photographs of Governors, Lieut. Governors, of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of India, the portraits of their illustrious ancestors and their Palaces, besides the views of important Temples, Mosques, Churches, Public Buildings, Architecture, and places of interest of the different States and of British India and of Zamindars, Noblemen and Women of India, officials, Non-officials, Members of the Indian Imperial and Provincial Legislatures and Public Bodies and of Fine Art Colour Insets, Photogravures, Drawings, etc.

Editor: K. A. Hebbar. Price Re. 1 per copy.
Annual Subscription Rs. 10-0-0.
Advertisement charges per issue:
Rs. 35 a page. Rs. 20 half page, Rs. 10 quarter page.

The Indian Album Publishing Co.,
PHONE 3170. 137, BROADWAY, MADRAS.

WANTED—Agents in every Town.

"THE HINDU"

Carries REGULARLY a far greater total volume of advertising than any other newspaper published in

SOUTHERN INDIA

It is thus, judged by the use made of its columns, the most POPULAR, as well as the most powerful, of all advertising media in this country.

Profit by the experience of the leading national advertisers, and place "THE HINDU" first in your appropriation.

THE MANAGER,
100, Mount Road,
MADRAS, S. India.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms :—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced RECORD KEEPER required for the Bank. Only those who have experience of Record keeping of Government Office or of Commercial concern need apply Pandit Roop Narain Raina. General Assistant, The Peoples Bank of Northern India Limited, Lahore.

A 32337

AGENTS for Swadeshi Silk Cloth and Durries cash security Rs. 20/- essential against sample. For terms apply anna stamp to P. R. KANERA & Co., Ambala Cantt.

A R1668

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from the poor and deserving Dasha Shrimali students for help. The applications should reach the SECRETARY, T. S. Fund, Zaveri Bazar, Bombay, before the 15th June.

P R1678

SITUATION WANTED.

AN ELDERLY LADY Matric, with good experience of teaching wants EMPLOYMENT as a resident tutor in any State or respectable family. Upcountry preferred. Write to Box No. 2300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".

A R 166

FRUITS & FLOWERS

BIG—Superior Langra, Bombay mangoes Rs. 17 per 100; Genuine rose-scented lichies Rs. 11 per 1,000 Expenses extra. Advance essential (season poor-get supply soon). Ador gardens with my worthy grafts Grafts catalogue free. SUPERINTENDENT, Riyasat Garden, No. 5, Darbhanga.

F R 1668

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LIMITED.

Mirzapore Square North, Calcutta.

Premier and Largest Indian Hotel.

Best arrangements. Home comforts. Family suits available.

Daily charges—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3.

Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

MOTORS and ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE.—1927 DOUGLAS 350 C. C. MOTOR CYCLE. Machine absolutely in tip top condition. Apply Box No. 3959, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

T 1642

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

FOR SALE—A RUNNING BUSINESS of German goods with sole agency of Bombay Presidency. Apply Box No. 200 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

BEST DARJEELING PEKOE TEA, 5 lbs. Rs. 5-8-0., 10 lbs. Rs. 10-0-0. Delivery free. R. N. DAGA & BROS., Kalimpong.

T R1658.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 21934.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 58-0-
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

WEEK-END EXPRESS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LONAVLA.

THE WEEK-END TRAIN between Bombay and Lonavla will be run this week, leaving Bombay on 14th instant instead of Saturday, the 15th June. The return train from Lonavla will be run on Wednesday, the 19th June, instead of Monday, the 17th June.

A. PEEL GOLDNEY,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 12th June, 1929.

32358

NOTICE.

HER HIGHNESS THE MAHARANI CHIMNABAI SAHEB GAEKWAD OF BARODA, HINDU GIRLS' SCHOLARSHIPS.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the general Hindu Public that the Trustees of the above-mentioned Fund propose to give about 75 Scholarships to deserving Hindu girls, who are studying in Anglo Vernacular Schools, High Schools, Arts, Science and Medical Colleges of the Baroda State or in the Bombay Presidency (excepting Sindh and other Indian States).

The applicants will be required to submit certificates regarding studies, character, attendance, progress and financial condition of parents, etc.

Forms of application can be obtained from the SECRETARY, Mrs. SUMANT MEHTA, Brahmakshatriya Housing Society, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad.

The application form must be returned duly filled in by the 22nd July, 1929, to the above address.

SHARADA MEHTA,
Secretary,
H. H. The Maharani Chimnabai Saheb Education Trust Fund.

Brahmakshatriya Housing Society,
Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad,
Dated 12th June, 1929.

32344

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

5 Per Cent Loan 1939-44.

Issued at Rs. 96 as. 8 and repayable AT PAR

not earlier than the 15th July, 1939, or later than the 15th July, 1944;

WITH A

DEPRECIATION FUND

AND WITH

Conversion Rights to Future Loans.

5 Per Cent Bonds 1935.

Issued at Rs. 98 and repayable AT PAR on the 15th September, 1935.

Open from the 20th June to the 28th June, 1929. But cash Subscriptions to the Loan and the Bonds will be closed when such Subscriptions have reached Rs. 12 Crores and 15 Crores respectively. Cash Subscriptions to either issue may also be closed when the total of Subscriptions to the two issues combined has reached Rs. 18 Crores.

Subscriptions may be in cash or in Indian Treasury Bills or in 6 per cent Bonds, 1930, 1931 and 1932.

ADVANCE INTEREST from the date of application up to the 14TH JULY 1929 will be paid at 5 per cent per annum on the 14TH SEPT. 1929 5 PER CENT LOAN, 1939-44 5 PER CENT BONDS, 1935 issued.

Holders of Bonds tendering these for conversion will receive interest thereon up to the 30th June, 1929, and interest on the new securities from the date of the application.

Applications may be tendered at any Local Head Office or Branch of the Imperial Bank of India or the Office of the Controller of the Currency Calcutta, or of the Accountants General, Madras or Burma, or at any Government Treasury.

For full DETAILS—See Government of India Notification No. F. 18 (1)—F/29, dated the 11th June, 1929, or apply at any of the above places.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (ASHURA), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G RIDLAND,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 7th June, 1929.

32332

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF PANEL PLATES, MILD STEEL, PLANISHED FOR CARRIAGE PANELS.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. RAILWAY, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of the abovementioned material.

2. The prescribed form of tender with conditions on which tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF PANEL PLATES, MILD STEEL PLANISHED FOR CARRIAGE PANELS." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd July, 1929.

4. The result of the tenders will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal".

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
1st June, 1929.

32311

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTIFICATION.

REPAYMENT OF THE LOAN OF RS. 2,48,000 FOR HOUSE SULLAGE WATER CONNECTIONS, AGRIPADA.

DUE 1ST JULY, 1929.

DEBENTURE-HOLDERS are informed that the IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA, BOMBAY, have been appointed AGENTS of the CORPORATION for the repayment of the PRINCIPAL due.

DEBENTURES WILL CEASE TO CARRY INTEREST from 1st July, 1929, and will be redeemed on being surrendered duly discharged at the IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA, BOMBAY.

A. R. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner
For the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, June, 1929.

32334

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS.

TUESDAY, the 18th June, 1929, being a holiday, passengers holding week-end tickets will be allowed to complete their return journey up to 12 noon on WEDNESDAY, the 19th June, 1929

EXCEPTION

Passengers may complete their return journey by 6 Up arriving Bombay at 15-30 hours and 35 Down arriving Poona at 12-55 hours.

A. PEEL GOLDNEY,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.
Victoria Terminus,
Bombay, 12-6-1929.

32359

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

ADVANCES AGAINST GOVERNMENT OF INDIA LOAN, 1929.

THE BANK is prepared to give advances not exceeding Rs. 75,000 to any approved applicant, who wishes to subscribe to the above, on the following terms while the Loan remains open:—

(1) The Bank will advance 75 per cent. of the amount (face value) applied for, the borrower paying the remainder at the time application is made.

(2) The borrower must undertake to repay the advance by fifteen equal monthly instalments. Thus if a borrower applies for Rs. 1 lac (face value) 5 per cent. Bonds, 1935, he will require to make (1) an initial payment of Rs. 23,000 being the difference between Rs. 75,000 and the cost of Rs. 1 lac at the issue price, and (2) fifteen monthly payments of Rs. 5,000.

(3) The rate of interest to be charged half yearly on the advance will be 5-1/4 per cent. per annum.

(4) Borrowers are at full liberty to repay advances more rapidly than is indicated above.

(5) In the event of a borrower failing to pay any monthly instalment the Bank reserves to itself the right to demand payment of the advance and on failure by the borrower to make such repayment, to sell the security. Should the Bank decide not to exercise these rights, interest will be charged at Bank rate on the balance of the advance outstanding with a minimum of 6 per cent. per annum.

(6) The Scrip will be held by the Bank as security for the advance. Borrowers must keep with the Bank, at all times, sufficient security to cover the outstanding amount of the advance with a 20 per cent. margin.

2. This Scheme may be availed of to subscribe to the new loan whether issued in the form of "Loan" or "Bonds" or both.

O. A. SMITH,
K. M. MACDONALD,
Managing Governors.
Imperial Bank of India,
Bombay, 7th June, 1929.

32351

THE

Bombay Life—

ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Established in India 1908)

It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.

Excellent prospects to Agents:

For particulars please write to:—
J. L. MEHTA,
Manager.

73-75, Apollo St., Bombay.

THE ROYAL YAKUTI

A Wonderful Tonic Restorative.

This Yakuti of life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees Ten only.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM,
RAJKOT (Kathiawar).

Stocked by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ltd., Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS

THE CAPITOL

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Also MEMORIES A delightful "Tiffany" Classic photographed in Technicolours.

NEXT SATURDAY

A GRAND DOUBLE ATTRACTION

The Famous Continental Artistes

PETER AND ROSE

in Songs, Music, Dances.

VARIETY & PICTURES

Also ELINOR GLYN'S MAD HOUR with Alice White, Lowell Sherman, Larry Kant.

A powerful story of Modern Madcap Youth!

AUCTION SALE

Messrs. BENNETT, & CO.,

AUCTION SALE OF 946 BALES SUPERIOR SELECTED STAPLED COTTON (SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY WATER).

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will (THIS DAY) THURSDAY, the 13th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at R. B. C. Shed, opposite Victoria Dock, Shed Nos. 5 and 6, on account of the concerned:—

EX S.S. "YOKO MARU".

946 bales superior selected stapled cotton, such as Oomra, Khandesh, Bengal, C. P. and other qualities slightly damaged by water.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY ARTISTIC FURNITURE

Grand Bona-fide Sale at Chuckla Street near Crawford Market of very old furniture shops of over 80 years in business, belonging to Mr. Allabux Somjee Dossa.

Under instructions from the party closing business Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 15th, and SUNDAY, the 16th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) each day at 29-33 Chuckla Street, furniture of dining, drawing, verandah, office, library and bed rooms made of first class seasonwood and of latest design, also a large stock of perambulators, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, silk lined handsome swings, a large lot of tapestry, springs, tiles and various articles for use in furniture. Also sliding and automatic large and small dining tables, arm and without arm chairs, low arm and folding arm easy chairs, handsome side boards and dinner wagons, fancy teapoys and hatstands, very valuable silk lined cabinet sofas, rich leather lined and tilting Chesterfield, Derby and Sheraton style, drawing room suites, very handsome and of artistic design cabinets and jardineers, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT NASIK.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT NASIK.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2328 of 1927 (Madusudan Damodar Raote and others vs. Vasantrao Damodar Raote and others) and pursuant to the consent orders dated 19th December, 1927, and 26th March, 1928, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 7th July next, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of land together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Punchwati, Nasik, admeasuring according to the City Survey Register about 140 square yards, bearing Collector's City Survey No. 5664, and assessed by the Municipal Committee of Nasik under No. 4452A, and bounded on the East by property bearing City Survey No. 5714, belonging to Narayan Sitaram Pandurlikar, on the West by public road and beyond it by the Ram Mandir of Ahalyabai, on the North by a public road and on the South by property bearing City Survey No. 5663 belonging to Dattatraya Mahadeo Kalamker.

N.B.—Private offers will be received by the Receiver 2 days before the sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Hormusjee M. Vakeel and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 and 10 p.m.

VITAPHONE VODVIL REVUE

A Merry Musical Melange.

SEE AND HEAR

The World's Greatest Stars of the Stage and Screen to-day!

including:

VAL and ERNIE STANTON.
ANNA CASE (Soprano).
DICK RICH and His SYNCO-SYMPHONISTS.
ARNAUT BROS.
ABE LYMAN'S ORCHESTRA.
G. MARTENELLI (Tenor).

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.

ESTELLE BRODY IN "MADAMOISELLE PARLEY-VOO"

A Giant Epic of fighting Men and a Loving Woman

A Comedy Drama with a Background of Theatrical Life.

AUCTION SALES

HIGH COURT

—:o:—

MR. SHAMDASANI IN TRIPLE PROCEEDINGS

RULE GRANTED IN TWO CASES

Mr. P. D. Shamdasani was the central figure in three cases that were heard successively by Justices Patker and Wild on the Appellate Side of the High Court. He appeared personally, and Mr. S. G. Velinker, Bar-at-Law, appeared for the respondents.

His first application was against the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate refusing his application to take the evidence of Mr. R. P. Masani, ex-General Manager of the Central Bank in the criminal proceedings taken by him against the Bank, its Chairman, Directors and Accountants charging them with false entries in the balance sheet as at 31st Decembere 1926.

The applicant alleged that on May 24 last after the charges had been framed, he tendered Mr. R. P. Masani as a prosecution witness whose evidence, in his opinion, was essential to the just decision of the case. The Magistrate refused this, whereupon the applicant requested that he should be examined as a court witness. This also was refused.

"ILLEGAL AND ARBITRARY."

Arguing before their Lordships, Mr. Shamdasani submitted that Mr. Masani's evidence was illegally and arbitrarily shut out. He contended that the Magistrate was bound to take Mr. Masani's evidence under the Mandatory Provisions of Section 256 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Moreover the witness having been once summoned it was not competent to the Magistrate to interfere with due course of justice by shutting out the evidence of the witness.

COURT'S OBJECTION.

A preliminary objection was raised by the Court that an order passed by a subordinate Court at an interlocutory stage could not be interfered with by the High Court.

Mr. Shamdasani cited authorities to show that the High Court could intervene at interlocutory stage and he urged such intervention in the interest of the just decision of the case. He further stated that he had closed the case only for the purpose of framing a charge, which did not amount to final closing of the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Velinker at this stage put in a certified copy of the notes of the case taken by the Magistrate and pointed out that Shamdasani had really closed the case twice.

Mr. Shamdasani, resuming his arguments in support of his application after lunch, first took objection to the notes presented by the counsel for the respondent. He continued that these notes did not form part of the record before their Lordships. The proper thing to be seen was the Magistrate's diary. Even taking these notes for what they were worth, he would prove that they were incorrect if such a statement as "Shamdasani closed his case" appeared in them.

Mr. Shamdasani, proceeding, submitted that his witness Mr. Masani had been summoned before he had closd his case and the shutting out of that witness was tantamount to the shutting out of the prosecutor from the Court.

Their Lordships rejected the application, remarking that they did not wish to interfere at this stage.

TWO OTHER CASES.

Mr. Shamdasani, then presented his next application for transfer of his case against Sir Hugh Cocke, partner of Fergusson and Co., D. L. Stevens, accountant of the same firm and Sir Shapurji Billimoria of Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co. from the Court of Mr. Khandalawala (Third Court) to some other Court. Mr. Shamdasani's contention was that Mr. Khandalawala being a shareholder of the Bank he could not try the case without the permission of High Court.

Their Lordships admitted the application and granted a rule.

The third application presented by Mr. Shamdasani was for a stay of the defamation proceedings instituted by Sir Pheroze Sethna before Mr. H. P. Dastur, Chief Prsidency Magistrate.

The charge, it will be recalled, is in respect of the allegation made by Mr. Shamdasani at a meeting of shareholders of the Central Bank in February 1925 that Sir Pheroze "was a past master in the art of fraud, that his ruling was a trickery and chicanery, and that the Court would hang him."

Mr. Shamdasani contended that he had filed a suit in the High Court against the Cenrtal Bank for a declaration that the balance sheets of 1923 and 1924 were false in material particulars, and this suit was still pending in the High Court. The decision in the High Court suit had a bearing on the alleged defamatory statements which the complainant had used in attacking the balance sheet.

Mr. Shamdasani cited a ruling of Mr. Justice Patker in a previous case that criminal proceedings could be stayed when a civil suit in respect of the same subject matter is pending. On this authority, said Mr. Shamdasani, the defamation case against him should be stayed till his suit in the High Court was disposed off.

Mr. Justice Patker enquired why he did not have the hearing of his suit expedited.

CHIEF JUSTICE'S ADVICE TO SHAMDASANI.

Mr. Shamdasani replied that he had filed his suit so long ago as 1925, and when he had applied to the Chief Justice Sir Amberson Marten to expedite it, His Lordship replied that he could not do so as the work before the High Court was congestd, and that if Mr. Shamdasani wanted his case to be expedited, he should petition to the Government to appoint an eleventh judge. (Laughter).

After hearing Mr. Shamdasani, their Lordships admitted the application and granted a rule.

INDIAN PASSENGERS INSULTED

—:o:—

THREAT TO PROF. K. T. SHAH

INCIDENT AT BORI BUNDER

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Will you please give publicity to the following sad incident which happened in the Poona Passenger leaving Bombay at 10-45 p.m. on Sunday, the 9th June.

I had a second class ticket and found a compartment for 5 berths of which two lower ones were reserved in the names of Mr. A. K. Pai and Prof. K. T. Shah; while third berth was taken up by V. R. Kingwadekar, Superintendent, Mimansa Vidyalaya, Poona. I therefore, took one of the unreserved upper berths at 10-25, while Prof. K. T. Shah was there before me as also the Panditji. I was then waiting on the platform when about 10 or 12 minutes before the the starting of the train three soldiers of the Warwickshire Regiment serving as escort to a prisoner, as they said, came in; and claiming to have already occupied the unreserved seats began to throw my luggage from the seat where I had placed it and began to use filthy language to myself and all those who took my side, including particularly Prof. K. T. Shah in the threats to throw him and me out of the window. Remembering the incident of the same kind with Mr. Narotam Morarji. I rushed to the Station Master and he sent one of his subordinates to help me if possible. That officer could not get me another seat anywhere nor asked the soldiers to withdraw, nor save my luggage from being thrown out from the berth. And for the filthy language and threats he could not take any notice in the absence of a written complaint; professed to be powerless to help. I suggested that I be allowed to travel into the I class, of course without paying any excess after duly informing the guard. But all that was useless, and I had to pass the whole night in a cramped position, my back being too stiff forwards this morning and my head splitting.

I am a young inexperienced student unable to afford the luxury of protracted legal proceedings such as Mr. Narotam Morarji could undertake. I have tried to give the events described as colourlessly as I can and the names I have given above may safely be referred to verify my statements. But I ask you if there is no remedy for such outrages as these the language and the threats alone being too dirty to be put down in print; and Prof. Shah gave his card to this Officer and asked his son who was waiting to make a written complaint to the Station Master.

Meanwhile, I got no relief and the train left. At Byculla I again complained to the guard and the Station Master who said that they were powerless to interfere. He was asked to get the names and addresses of the soldiers and the sailor who was travelling with them; but they refused to give their names beyond saying that they belonged to the Warwickshire Regiment. I asked to be allowed to go into the I class along with Jamroodkhan Ebrahim, a motor driver who was also travelling in the same compartment and had had the same experience as myself from the soldiers. We were thus eight in all in a compartment of 5 berths. And despite this overcrowding and despite the fundamental injustice and ill-treatment the railway authorities gave us no help. —Yours etc.

AMRIT J. SHAH.
C/o College of Agriculture
B. Room No. 10.
Poona.

APPEAL OF ILAMDIN TO BE HEARD IN JULY

—:o:—

LAHORE, June 12.

The appeal of Ilamdin, the alleged murderer of Mahasha Rajpal, sentenced to death in the Sessions trial is expected to come up before the High Court closes for the summer vacation in July.—Free Press.

MAZAGAON TRAGEDY

—:o:—

Alleged Rioting and Murder

ECHO OF FEBRUARY DISTURBANCES

(1) Karson Kara Teli, (2) Jagnandan Ramsarup, (3) Hirji Punja, (4) Sitalsingh Sarjusingh, (5) Velji Kara, (6) Kali Prasad Prag, (7) Bhaoo Bala, (8) Laxumanji Kanu, (9) Narayan Raghunath, (10) Krishna Gopaul, (11) Vishram Ramchandra were put up on Friday before Mr. Brown Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, Bombay. They were charged with being members of an unlawful assembly and were rioting and committing murder of three Pathans at Mazagaon on the 6th of February last.

Mr. Mankar Police Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution while Mr. Billimoria appeared for accused No. 2. Mr. Baptista for accused No. 3, Mr. Pandit for accused No. 4, Mr. Dubash for accused No. 5 and Mr. Mistry for accused No. 7. Accused No. 1 is still absconding. Mr. Mankar first led evidence to show that all efforts to arrest accused No. 1 were unsuccessful. The facts of the case briefly were that on the 6th of February last when riots were going on in Bombay at about 4 p.m. a large crowd of about 100 or 150 Hindus came out from the Cement chawls at Tadwadi and pelted stones at three Pathans as they were going along Mazagaon Road. The Pathans thereupon turned back and went into the Lohana Chawl compound to save themselves. They were followed by the Hindu rioters who assaulted them, with sticks and stones. Two of them died on the spot and the third the next day at the Hospital. The case was then postponed.

Further hearing of the case came up before Mr. Brown Special Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, Bombay, on Monday. Some more evidence for the prosecution was recorded.

Evidence of witness Syed Makbul Hussein:

On that day at about 5 p.m. I was going from J. J. Hospital towards Mazagaon in a tram car and when the car came near Noor Baug some persons shouted out, "strike all the Pathans in the tram car." The car was stopped but when the crowd did not find any Pathans in the car it was allowed to proceed further. When the car came near the Chowkie at Mazagaon I saw 6 Pathans going towards Bhandarwada. I jumped out from the tram car and went towards the Pathans and asked them not to go further. I requested a Parsee lady to give them shelter in her bungalow which she did. Then I heard the shouts of 'Maro Maro coming from the direction of Tarvadi. I saw four Pathans standing on the tram track opposite the Lohana Chawl. They were pelted with stones. The attacking mob consisted of Hindus. Accused No. 3 invited the four Pathans to come in for shelter. Accused No. 1 (who is absconding) then gave a blow with a stick on the leg of one of the Pathans. The Pathan retaliated and struck accused No. 1 Karson Teli with a stick. Some of the other Hindus then removed Karson Teli to the Cement Chawl on St. Mary's Road. After Karson Teli was removed accused No. 3 again invited the Pathans to go in for shelter in Lohana Chawl. He opened the gate and he with Pathans and about 6 to 10 Hindus went in by the main entrance. He then closed the gate and asked the remaining Hindus to come in and to beat the Pathans. Accused No. 3 had a stick in his hand. He assaulted the Pathans so did the others. One of the Pathans was assaulted at a short distance from the gate of the compound. His dead body was carried to the square open space further up by the assailants. The other two Pathans were assaulted in the square open space and the 4th one after being injured jumped over the wall and escaped. I pointed out to the police all the accused. I saw all the accused among the mob who assaulted the deceased Pathans. Accused No. 8 struck one of the Pathans with a stick. The Pathans thereupon retaliated and struck accused No. 8 on the leg with a stone. This incident took place outside the Lohana Chawl. After I had obtained shelter for the 6 Pathans at Mazagaon Castle I went with the crowd which was pressing 4 other Pathans towards Lohana Chawl. I stood at this gate of Lohana Chawl. By 4 Pathans I mean those 3 killed and one escaped. Then I turned back and the Police came. I actually saw myself 4 Pathans being assaulted. One of the 4 Pathans was assaulted near the gate and the other 3 ran towards the open space where they were surrounded by a crowd. One of them was injured. The other two were killed. Accused Nos. 2, 3 and 4 are the actual assailants and the remaining accused were among those who aided them. Then I entered by the small gate and went up to the place where the first Pathan was assaulted and killed. Accused No. 3 stopped me there and asked me not to go any further. I told him that I was going in to give some water to the injured Pathan. Accused No. 3 told me not to go in otherwise I will be killed in the same way as others. I came out. I waited outside about 15 minutes when the police came up. The police brought out the 6 Pathans from the Mazagaon Castle and with the help of these 6 Pathans, the dead bodies of the Pathans were removed. Few days after this I went to the Police Station. I made my statement at the Police Station on 25th February. Thereafter I pointed out the places to the police. Whilst I was near the Lohana Chawl gate my attention was drawn by some one that a person was trying to stab me. I turned and the man who waited to assault me fell down. I held him with one hand and with the other I snatched the knife and put it in my pocket. I handed over that penknife to Sub-Inspector Soleman on the day I went to the Police Station.

B. P. C. C.'S PEACE MOVE

—:o:—

PROGRAMME LAID DOWN TO END TEXTILE STRIKE

LABOUR CHARTER UNDER SWARAJ

It seems that the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has now taken upon itself, in right earnest. The difficult task, of bringing about an early settlement of the present unfortunate mill strike. A meeting of the Labour Sub-Committee of the B.P.C.C. was held on Wednesday evening at the Congress House to consider the question of mediation in the mill strike. The meeting lasted for only half an hour during which time the following programme of work was fixed upon.

PROGRAMME OF WORK.

A permanent Sub-Committee of the Labour Sub-Committee has been appointed to work from day to day, explaining to the workers and Labour Unions the Labour Charter as laid down in the Nehru Report. This new Sub-Committee will try to organise, control and guide the Labour Unions in all industrial disputes. So far as the present strike is concerned, without taking any side whatsoever, the Strike Committee will issue and distribute broadcast among workers leaflets explaining to the strikers the true significance of organised strikes and telling them that strike is not a weapon which should be resorted to in a very light fashion, least of all a general strike. The leaflets will be drawn up by Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, Niphadkar, Munshi Mirza Mohamad Ali, Wagle and N. N. Menon who form the new Strike Committee. These leaflets will be translated into all vernaculars. Chawl to Chawl and house to house visits in the labour quarters, mass meetings of workers, interviews with the millowners' Association and the Girni Kamgar Union will form part of the regular programme of work. The programme will be carried out vigorously from day to day. The strike Committee's propaganda will not be restricted to the workers in the Textile industry along but will embrace Labour as a whole. The strike Committee will meet every day and the Labour Sub-Committee will meet once a week. The office of the strike Committee will be situated in the premises of the B.P.C.C.

THE MILLIONAIRE'S GOVERNMENT

—:o:—

In 1906 there were only 19 millionaires.

Now there are 562.

There are 4 millionaires in the Tory Government.

Sir Samuel Hoare (Secretary for Air).

Sir Philip Sassoon (Under-Secretary for Air).

Sir Philip Sassoon (Under-Secretary for Port).

Duke of Westminster (who represents the Scottish Office in House of Lords).

There are 5 Tory M.P. millionaires.

Mr. Samuel Samuel (Shell Oil).

Major T. S. Courtauld (Artificial Silk).

Mr. E. Grenfell (Banking).

Colonel Gretton (Bass's Beer).

Lady Iveagh (Guinness's Stout).

City & Suburbs

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Harwood League: Warwicks v. Bombay Gymkhana, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, June 14.

First LL.B. Examination Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

Harwood League: B. B. R. A. v. Attached Section, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 15.

Jarthost-no-Diso: Banks closed.

Harwood League: Ulsters v. Cheshires, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

MONDAY, June 17.

The Bombay Provincial Cooperative Bank, Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Apollo Street, 2 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

Owing to general breakdown of Assam lines, telegrams to and from Rangoon are subjected to delay.

LECTURES ON GITA.

Swami Gunatitananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission will continue his series of lectures in Marathi on Gita and will speak on "How to know a Gnani" to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. at Patkar's New Block, Bandra.

SEND-OFF TO SJT. V. M. MEHTA

A meeting of Nagar residents of Bombay and Suburbs will be held at Sir Vithaldas Thakersy Memorial Buildings, Medows Street, Fort, to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. to wish bon voyage to Mr. Vithalrai M. Mehta, Director of Education, Bhavnagar State, who is proceeding to Europe to attend Education Conference at Geneva when Sir Lallubhai Samaldas will preside.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Tamba Maru" will be closed at hee General Post Office at 3 p.m. on Friday the 14th instant.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Karoa" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday th e19th instant. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwaded by this steamer.

BECOME CONGRESS MEMBERS

—:o:—

APPEAL TO BHULESHWAR PRESIDENTS

The Bhuleshwar Congress Committee has issued the following appeal to Bhuleshwar residents:—

"You all know that a resolution for the reorganisation of the Congress Committee, was carried at a meeting of the A. I. C. C. held in Bombay on the 25th May 1929. According to this resolution, the Bhuleshwar Congress Committee has to enroll 3,000 members by the end of August 1929.

The Bhuleshwar Congress Committee is doing its utmost to fulfil this task. Uptil now only 450 members are enrolled. Several well-known members of the Executive Committee and others are devoting their time and energy selflessly for this work. The remaining members have to be enrolled within the next 80 days.

But the task cannot be done without your cooperation and help. You have rendered possible help in the Congress activities and the boycott of foreign cloth, so far. We therefore hope and trust that you will join the Congress in large numbers so much so that Bhuleshwar may stand first in the Congress activities this year. Thos who sympathise with the object of the Congress can after paying four annas become Congress members. In order to facilitate this task we have arranged to keep membership books at four places, namely, (1) Committee's Office (opposite Bhangwadi Theatre), (2) Khadi Bhandar, Princess Street, (3) Khadi Bhandar, Dadiseth Agiari Lane, (4) N. B. Deshpande, Mangal Das Road, (Princess Street).

We are making a final appeal to join the Congress."

ENGLAND'S TEST TEAM

—:o:—

DULEEP'S INCLUSION

LONDON, June 11.

The following is England's Test Team against South Africa at Birmingham, in the first Test Match, beginning on June 15:—

J. C. White (Somerset) Captain,
P. G. H. Fender (Surrey),
K. S. Duleepsinhjee (Sussex)
H. Sutcliffe (Yorkshire),
W. Hammond (Gloucestershire),
M. Tate (Sussex),
H. Larwood (Notts),
E. Hendren (Middlesex),
A. P. Freeman (Kent),
W. Duckworth (Lancashire),
M. Leyland (Yorkshire),

The twelfth man is E. N. Killick (Middlesex).

J. Hobbs, who was injured yesterday is unable to play.—Router.

SORE. ACHING.

Swollen.
Blistered.
Perspiring.
Tired Feet.

SORE, painful feet is one of the worst afflictions that a man can have, especially when his work means long hours of walking and standing. Don't aggravate the trouble by using poisonous lotions and powders. Simply bathe the feet in warm water, then freely anoint the soles, insteps, ankles and toes, with Zam-Buk.

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GROWS NEW SKIN.

ASKING BRITAIN TO INTERVENE?

—:o:—

Baccha's Latest Move

The special correspondent of the "Pioneer" writes to that journal as follows:—

A fresh development has occurred in the Afghan situation, which appears to have become even more complex with the departure of Amanullah Khan. After the battle of Kalat-i-Ghilzai, in which the ex-King was routed and forced to flee the country, it was expected that Habibullah would have had no difficulty in suppressing those hostile to his demands.

New has, however, been received here that he has appealed to the British Government to come to his aid.

There appears to be no reason for his action and the mystery is deepened by the fact that his rival General Nadir Khan has also appealed to the same source for help.

It is possible, however, that Baccha-e-Saqqa fears Russian intervention in the dispute, and this is borne out by the fact that in a recent issue of a Kabul newspaper he accused the Russian Government of helping General Ghulam Nabi Khan, formerly Afghan Minister at Moscow.

The Russian 'Charge de Affaires at Kabul, however, contradicted this statement and has compelled Baccha to withdraw it.

NADIR KHAN'S ATTITUDE.

Baccha is still making the most desperate efforts to solve the problems which face the country but his endeavours have proved to be of no avail owing largely to the attitude which Nadir Khan has adopted.

Recently a deputation of four brigadiers of Baccha from Kabul, headed by the Hazrat Sahib of Shorbazar waited on the General and requested him to proceed to Kabul to attend a national jirgha to settle the civil war and to choose a King. Nadir Khan refused the offer saying that it was a matter for the whole of the Afghan nation to settle and that the invitation should be from all the Afghan tribes.

AMANULLAH'S HOPES.

It is learnt that the Afghan Trade Agent in Peshawar, obviously acting under instructions from Amanullah, has offered financial support to General Nadir Khan provided the latter is willing to support the candidature of one of Amanullah's sons for the throne.

A letter to this effect is being sent to Nadir Khan to-morrow morning through special carriers.

It appears unlikely that the General, to whom money means success will not accept these terms failing which, however, he may elect to fly to India.

LATEST COTTON NEWS

NEW YORK

JULY.

New York, June 12.

Previous Closing Rate		18.46
To-day's Opening Rate	18.44	18.41
Difference	—.02	—.05
To-day's Closing Rate		18.56
Difference		plus .10

Despite favourable weather reports and the rejection of the Farm Relief Bill, the New York Cotton futures market exhibited firm tone on Bullish Garside consumption report. The market opened at a decline of 5 points and after fluctuating within a narrow range during the first hour assumed hardening tendency on heavy short-covering and professional buying. The market closed at a net rise of 10 points. Price fluctuations in July were as undet:

Opening: 18.41—5; 18.45—1; 18.41—5; 18.47 plus 1; 18.52 plus 6. Close: 18.56 plus 10.

EXPECTATIONS.

On Thursday the 13th instant the Liverpool Cotton market is due to open at a rise 7 to 8 points, while in Bombay Broach July-August is expected to open at Rs. 339.

FARM RELIEF BILL.

Although President Hoover accepts the principle of the Manary Farm Relief Bill, he rejected the same owing to export debenture clause. This clause makes provision for raising money by debentures and requires Surplus wheat and cotton to be exported to foreign countries. Mr. Hoover believes that deposits of large Surplus in foreign countries will have adverse effect and the interest of the farmers will not be protected sufficiently. Owing to this reason the Bill is rejected, but as the principle is accepted it will be re-presented in an amended form. But the passage of the Farm Relief Bill will be delayed for some time to come.

LIVERPOOL

Liverpool, June 12.

Previous Closing Rate	9.92
To-day's Opening Rate	9.86
Difference	—.06
To-day's Closing Rate	9.92
Difference	nil.

Owing to the rejection of the Farm Relief Bill, the Liverpool Cotton market opened easy at a decline of 3 points. There was heavy long liquidation and prices were quoted 9 ponits under previous close. However prices recovered during the last hour on bullish consumption estimate issued by the Carside Cotton Service stating U. S. Mill Consumption during May 678000 This figure so far stands the highest for the season and was construed bullish as it upholds ideas of a better consumption to the extent of 16250000 bales. The market closed at unchanged prices.

Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 5 points to 10.14, while Egyptian prices closed unchanged at 16.80.

Messrs. Khimjee Poonja and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co. dated Liverpool 12th instant.

(1) Farm Relief Bill Rejected.

(2) Weather favourable. Rejection of the Farm Bill affecting cotton.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool: "Farm Relief Bill rejected, means further delay. Slightly lower market.

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT

Messrs. Bishwamber Lal Maheshwari have received the following cables:—

(1) Much warmer. No precipitation. Entire belt generally fair. Weather favourable.

(2) Between midnight and daybreak no precipitation. Weather favourable.

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The Bombay Chronicle

THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1929.

Banking Enquiry

—:o:—

The Government of India have at last announced the personnel of the Banking Enquiry Committee. In their letter to the Provincial Governments in April last they stated that they themselves had been thinking of a banking enquiry ever since 1925 and that the question was again pressed upon them by Mr. S. N. Haji through a resolution in the Assembly in 1927. It was, however, only a few months ago that Government definitely decided to institute an enquiry and roughly outlined its terms of reference, its composition and procedure. They proposed to appoint a Central Committee and a number of Provincial Committees and have now published the personnel of the Central Committee, its precise terms of reference and a rough forecast showing how the Committee's work is expected to develop. There has been inordinate delay even in the preliminary stages, with the result that even if matters are now expedited by the Central Committee its final recommendations may have to be considerably altered by the future Central Legislature.

The Central Committee, as now constituted, is a most unwieldy body of 21 members, while the original proposal was to limit its strength to about twelve members. Though it has a decisive Indian majority, it is cleverly weighted by the appointing authority in its own favour to which fact may be attributed partly the unwieldiness of the body. Thus Government seem to have been determined to have an ex-official as the Chairman of the Committee. They have selected for the post Sir Bhupendranath Mitra, who has been a life-long official and is definitely committed to Government's policy about the Reserve Bank and several other questions of Banking and Finance. He is to commence his duties on the termination of his appointment as Member of the Central Executive Council, till which time Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, the Vice-Chairman, is to act for him. This is a poor device to show that the Chairman will act as such only when he is free from official influences. It will be long, indeed, before Sir Bhupendranath can be so free. From every point of view Sir Purshottamdas is a great deal better qualified for the Chairmanship as at least 99 Indians out of a hundred would readily acknowledge. But it is obvious that Government are influenced by considerations other than of merit.

Messrs. B. F. Madon and D. P. Khaitan nominated in consultation with the Federation of Indian Chambers, Mr. Manu Subedar, selected as an Indian economist with considerable practical business experience, Mr. V. Ramdas Pantalu representative of the Co-operative movement and Lala Harkishan Lal representing Joint Stock Banks, are all strong and worthy members who could be trusted to grasp the true banking interests of India and press them upon the Committee and through it upon Government. Of the other members chosen to represent various banking interests, there are several who are not known to fame but are never-the-less on the Committee for reasons which are but inferred. No less than six members have been selected as represenatives of "general interests of the public" from the side of those who require credit facilities. Three of these Mr. G. K. Deodhar, Mr. Jamal Mahomed and Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty—if as a Swarajist he at all accepts his seat—would worthily represent general interests of the public, though we are not sure that intimate knowledge of Indian banking is a strong point with them. This section of the Committee is the weakest though the largest. On the whole the Committee contains a large number of pliant men who are, perhaps, expected to be a dead-weight against the self-assertive members like Sir Purshottamdas and Messrs. Madon and Subedar. It is surprising, indeed, that in this big body is not included Mr. S. N. Haji who is a very able businessman and who moved the resolution in the Assembly asking for the appointment of this Committee. If he is not a banking expert, he knows a great deal more about Indian banking than at least half a dozen members shoved into the Committee.

Another deliberate and more glaring omission is that of representatives of the Indian Legislature though a number of its members happen to be M.L.A.'s. In their last letter to the Provincial Governments the Government of India put forward the excuse that there could be no room for such representatives on an enquiry "of a technical nature." Let the reader go over the names of all the 21 members of the Committee and judge how many of those selected to represent "general interests of the public from the side of those who require credit facilities" are better able to understand the intricate issues of Indian banking than representatives of the Central Legislature would be. It is ridiculous to suggest that from among the members of the Legislature who are expected to give legislative effect to the Committee's main findings not even three or four fit men can be chosen by themselves to work usefully on the Committee itself. It is not difficult for those who remember the history of the Reserve Bank Bill to know why the Central Legislature has been excluded on frivolous grounds. With this glaring omission the Committee, apart from its other defects, cannot be said to be as satisfactory as it could have been made. Its composition induces the suspicion that its sponsors expect it to be like a house divided against itself unless Sir Purshottamdas and his four or five strong colleagues succeed, by the sheer force of their superior ability, in securing a majority, if not unanimous, report which Government dare not reject and the acceptance of which will fully serve the purpose for which the Committee has been brought into existence.

Wanted: Prompt Inquiry.

—:o:—

We publish elsewhere a communication from Mr. Amrit J. Shah, a student in the College of Agriculture, Poona, complaining of the insulting conduct of three British soldiers towards him and other passengers in the second class compartment of a night passenger to Poona on Sunday last. He had occupied a berth which was unreserved but the soldiers claimed it because one of them had occupied it before. The letter alleges that they used "filthy language" and threatened to throw him and Prof. K. T. Shah, who had reserved a berth in the same compartment, out of the window. Most amazing is the allegation made by Mr. Shah that the station authorities, to whom he appealed, told him they were powerless to help him. If the facts are as alleged, it should not have been difficult for them, when Mr. Shah had the good fortune of having the evidence of three other passengers who had reserved their berths in the same compartment, to testify to the fact that the berth he occupied had not been previously claimed, to establish his right to it and ask the soldiers to go to another compartment. Mr. Shah was an Indian and he had to suffer the ignominy of the insulting treatment to which Indian passengers are frequently subject when they come into contact on the railways with an undesirable type of White person who imagines that he can behave any way he likes and that railway officialdom will be powerless, taking no notice of his escapades. We congratulate Mr. Shah on bringing to public notice the rude and harassing treatment he received at the hands of the soldiers and the public is entitled to demand that the Government of Bombay make a prompt inquiry into this matter, ascertain why the railway authorities were powerless to help Mr. Shah, as he alleges they represented him to be, and move the military authorities to take drastic steps to see that nuisance of the type complained of ceases.

Britain and Afghanistan

—:o:—

The "Pioneer's" Peshawar correspondent announces "fresh developments" in the Afghan situation. He says that news has been received at Peshawar that Bachcha-e-Saqqa and General Nadir Khan have approached the British Government for help. The usurper of Kabul is understood to have accused the Russians of intervention in the civil war now rampant in Afghanistan but he was compelled to retract the accusation on the strong protest of the Russian Charge d'Affaires at Kabul. Whatever the attitude of Bachcha-e-Saqqa may be regarding British intervention, the news that a man of General Nadir Khan's antecedents and views would ask for it is incredible and we have a shrewd suspicion that it is the product of the imagination of the Peshawar correspondent of the "Pioneer". General Nadir Khan has on numerous occasions declared that it is for the whole of the Afghan nation to settle who should be its King and it is most unlikely that he will consent to seek power through foreign help. It will be recalled that Sir Austen Chamberlain declared in the Commons when he was Foreign Minister that the attitude of the British Government in the Afghan dispute will be one of rigid non-intervention. The new British Government will be well advised to re-emphasize this healthy line of policy.

BOMBAY'S DRAINAGE PROBLEM

WARNING TO THE CORPORATION

(BY CITIZEN.)

IV*

Mr. Neilson, Chairman of the Port Trust who acted as Chairman of the Drainage Committee, has submitted to the Committee a very valuable Note and while favouring the Outfall at Love Grove, he discusses at great length the disadvantages and drawbacks of the Mackison-Watson Scheme. Inter alia, he remarks: "There is one more point which has not been mentioned and that is the possibility, in fact the probability, of the Corporation being faced with a payment of heavy compensation to the salt-owners at Mahul creek into which it is proposed to discharge the purification sewage." He further states: "The affluent from the drainage work will be discharged into the Mahul creek and it is proposed to discharge it at all stage of the tide. Consequently the salt pans will be inundated with the affluent and the output of salt reduced. It may be possible to overcome the natural prejudice of some salt extracted from such a mixed source provided the affluent is perfectly innocuous. But when the scheme is first put into use, there is bound to be some pollution and it appears likely that advantage will be taken of this to put in claims. Such claims may vary between 10 to 20 lacs of rupees." This is another serious question for the Municipal Councillors to consider before they come to a decision.

LOVE GROVE, THE ONLY ALTERNATIVE.

Mr. D. D. Daruvala in concluding his remarks states: "After very careful consideration I am strongly of opinion that the north of Bombay should be sewered towards Love Grove and its sewage pumped into the sea at that place. If the Outfall is extended 4,000 feet into the sea, there is no fear of any nuisance even with the sewage from the North of the Island. At present the sewage from Colaba and the Southern Fort is discharged at Love Grove and this will be excluded in future when that portion of the island will have its own outfall at Colaba.

I think the Corporation will be well advisd in rejecting the proposal for an Outfall into the harbour. At Love Grove we are in a known land, we know the conditions there, no risks will be run, there will be no leap in the dark and no further experiments necessary. With an Outfall into the harbour, the Corporation must provide for expensive purification works, costing a large sum of money in initial cost and also in annual running expenses while the purification works recommended are of an extremely delicate and ticklish nature, the proper working of which is still not understood by engineers and experts. If the Ministry of Health can only allow a 15 years' loan for such a plant, it is not to be supposed that the Government of India will allow the Corporation a longer period loan. Then, there are great risks, suits for damages from salt pan-owners, failure of the purification works and thereby non-complianee by the Corporation with the conditions laid down by the Port Trust and consequently possible suits by the latter body against the Corporation. Then there is the threatened right of the Trust to insist upon the Municipality underaking an extension of the Outfall in case the Kurla creek is closed in connection with the recla-

(Continued on Page 10.)

*Previous articles appeared on 10th, 11th and 12th instant respectively.

SLEEPLESS LONDON

—:o:—

THE ELECTION NIGHT

(BY SUNDER KABADI).

By Air Mail.

LONDON, 31, 1929.

Londoners will remember for a long time the night of Thursday May 30. It was a wonderful night. London slept little on that night. Determined as they were, the newly franchised flappers spent the whole night in the West End, either at the theatres, hotels restaurants clubs, dancing halls or on the streets in order to obtain all that was to be got as the result of casting their first votes that afternoon. Who can say that Londoners slept that night? From the early hours of the morn until almost the sun rose on the last day of May (31st), men, women and even children waited patiently and cheerfully at every place where the results of the General Election were made available.

ANIMATED SCENES.

In the West End there were animated scenes accompanied by a growing atmosphere of excitement. Hotels restaurants and other places of amusements were busy the whole night and from nine o'clock the streets were full. The wit and humour of the vast crowds of people reached a climax when brass bands, various flags, buntings, abuse and recriminations were introduced all over the places in the midnight. Even the lions in the Trafalgar Square were decorated with colours representing the three big political parties of Great Britain whose fates were soon to be sealed.

"MISS 1929."

Long after midnight had passed when the news was being received, men, women and children were seen clung together with an unabated breath to see who carries the

(Continued on Page 10.)

Notes of the Day

Welcome Change in Attitude.

The session of the International Labour Conference at Geneva on Tuesday was considerably assisted in its task by the announcement of a welcome change in attitude on the part of the British Government on one of the most vital questions regarding reform in the hours of work for the working classes. The British Government delegate declared that the new Government in Britain had decided to take the necessary steps to ensure the ratification of the Washington Eight Hours' Convention as soon as possible. He also announced that Britain would shortly ratify the Minimum Wages' Convention and the Convention regarding seamen's agreements. The advent of British Labour to power has been this instrumental in removing the only great obstacle to the universal ratification of these necessary reforms in the conditions of work and wages for the labouring classes. The obstacle came from the narrow-minded attitude of the Baldwin administration which had caused a Labour publicist on the Continent to declare at Geneva that Britain's conduct in regard to the Eight Hours' Convention was "slippery like an eel's."

The Way Out.

The comments of the British Press on the report submitted by the Reparations Committee which concluded its labours at Paris last week, indicate that it has at last dawned on the Tory section of that Press that however sympathetic they may be to the policy of conciliating France and supporting her contention that as much as possible must be extracted from Germany in the shape of payments, Britain cannot afford to rouse the continuous hostility and suspicion of Germany by ostentatious declarations of friendship for the French point of view. The "Daily Telegraph" makes the best of a bad bargain by concentrating its comment on the "sacrifices" Britain will have to make to secure "unanimous" acceptance of the report. The "Times" suddenly remembers the "healing process" of reconciliation initiated at Locarno and hopes the Locarno spirit will prevail in discussing the final ratification of the report. There is no doubt that the chief item in that document, the stipulation that German payments for the armies of occupation should cease on September 1, will be viewed with hostility by French Chauvinists, but the Labour Government in Britain can be depended upon to stand by Germany in this matter.

U. P. Congress Party's Loyalty.

Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant, Leader of the Congress Party in the U P. Legislative Council, has done well to correct the misleading Associated Press message regarding the Party's attitude towards the proposed abstention from the Councils. The A. P. message stated: "It is understood that the Swarajist members of the United Provinces Legislative Council will in all probability attend the U. P. Council meeting." Mr. Pant, quoting the text of the Party's resolution, shows that the Party has definitely resolved not to attend any Council meeting without the sanction of the Working Committee. It is true that the Party, because of its commitments in the Council and some other special circumstances, expresses the opinion that "it would be unfortunate and disastrous if the Party has to keep aloof from the next session of the Council." But at the same time the Party assures the Working Committee "of its determination loyally to carry out its mandate irrespective of its feelings and views." The Party goes even further and says that the time has come for the A. I. C. C. to consider the question whether or not Congressmen in Councils "should completely withdraw from all Legislatures and concentrate upon work in the country outside the Legislatures until Swaraj is attained." The Congress President has fairly answered this question in his Press statement.

Congress Party's Triumph.

Latest reports of the Bengal Council elections confirm the expectation that the Congress Party will emerge triumphant. Of the 57 non-Muslim seats whose results are known so far 39 have been captured by Congress candidates. It also appears from the Calcutta papers that many Congress candidates have bagged a vast majority of the total number of votes cast. Their rivals, especially the Simonites, have in many instances come very near forfeiting their deposits and a few have actually forfeited them. The Muslim votes seem to be nearly equally divided between Nationalists, Communalists and Independents. But there is little chance of reviving Dyarchy. Bengal's verdict against the Commission is as emphatic as against Dyarchy. From their own points of view the Governors of other provinces seem to have good reason to postpone the elections.

A Thought for the Day.

"Without work, courage and hope our meanest ambitions will remain in oblivion and our days rush out as the lives of those who live only for pleasure."

CONSTANCE CUDDON.

U. P. WILL STAND BY CONGRESS MANDATE

Full Text of Resolution Passed by Congress Parfy

ALLAHABAD, June 11.

In the course of a statement to the Press, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, leader of the Congress Party in the United Provinces Legislative Council says:—

The statement appearing in the press regarding the decision of the Party is misleading. The Party has definitely resolved not to attend any Council meeting without the sanction of the Working Committee and the suggestion to the contrary made by one member was deprecated and opposed by the other members of the Party. The following is the text of the resolution passed at the meeting of the Party:

TEXT OF RESOLUTION.

While assuring the Working Committee of its determinational loyally to carry out its mandate irrespective of its feelings and views, the Congress Party in the U. P. Legislative Council begs to submit the following for the sympathetic and careful consideration of the Working Committee and requests the Committee to favour its decision before 20th June.

DETERMINE CONGRESS POLICY

The Party is of the opinion that time has come when the A. I. C. C. should definitely and finally determine the policy regarding participation in the Legislatures and whether the Congress Party which adhered strictly to the policy of non-acceptance of offices should continue to function in the Legislative bodies as has heretofore or it should completely withdraw from all Legislatures and concentrate upon work in the country outside the Legislatures until Swaraj is attained.

EFFECTS OF WALK-OUTS

Having considered the after-effects of walk-out policy whenever it was adopted in the past and having taken into account the general attitude of constituents towards such policy of abstention on the part of their representatives, the P arty is strongly of the opinion that it is inexpedient and undesirable to adopt such policy and while strongly condemning the arbitrary and unjustifiable extension of the statutory term of the Legislatures, it holds that there is no occasion for any change of policy on the part of the Congress members on this ground until at least the normal term of the life of such bodies expired.

MUST ATTEND NEXT SESSION.

Considring the fact that many important non-official measures, most of whom have been sponsored by members of the Congress Party, will be tabled in the next session, the party places on record its considered opinion that it would be unfortunate and disastrous if the party has to keep aloof from the next session of the Council.

Pandit Ballab Panth adds:—

The Party did not put forward any proposals for ballot and only bills which have to be passed through Select Committees are automatically included in the agenda.—A. P.

LABOUR CABINET

—:o:—

Parliamentary Secretaries Appointed

"MAC" TO GO TO U. S.

LONDON, June 11.

The following have been appointed as Parliamentary Secretaries in new Government:—

Board of Trade:—Mr. W. R. Smith (who has been Labour M.P. from 1918 to 1924).

Education:—Mr. Morgan Jones.

Home Office:—Mr. A. Short.

Labour:—Mr. J. J. Lawson.

Lord Commissioners of Treasury:—Messrs. J. Allen, Parkinson, Charles, Edwards, Alfred, Barnes.

Agriculture:—Mr. Christopher Addison.

Dominions:—Mr. Arthur Ponsonby.

Health:—Miss Susan Lawrence.

Transport:—Earl Russel.

Admiralty (Parliamentary Financial):—Mr. C. G. Ammon.

Civil Lord of Admiralty:—Mr. George Hall.

The following have been appointed Under-Secretaries:—

Foreign Office:—Mr. H. Dalton.

Colonial Office:—Mr. W. Lunn.

Air:—Mr. F. Montague.

War Office (Parliamentary Under-Secretary):—Lord Delawarr.

Financial Secretary to War Office:—Mr. E. Shinwell.

Financial Secretary to Treasury:—Mr. F. Pethick Lawrence.—Reuter.

"MAC" TO VISIT U. S.

—:o:—

AT END OF JULY

LONDON, June 11.

Reuter understands that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has definitely decided to visit the United States after the rising of Parliament at the end of July.—Reuter.

CAPT. WEDGWOOD BENN

—:o:—

TO DROP HIS ARMY TITLE IN OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE

LONDON, June 11.

It is understood that the new Secretary of State for India has decided to drop his army title in official correspondence and he will be known as Mr. (not Captain) Wedgwood Benn.—Reuter.

KNIGHTHOOD FOR MESSRS JOWITT AND MELVILLE

LONDON, June 11.

In the official list of the Labour Ministry the Attorney-General Mr. Jowitt and the Solicitor-General Melville are described as sirs. It should be noted that a knighthood is practically automatic in the case of these offices.—Reuter.

MR. A. J. COOK REJOINS I. L. P.

LONDON, June 11.

The Independent Labour Party has secured an interesting recruit in Mr. J. Cook who, announcing his intention to rejoin the Party from which he resigned some years ago said: "I know I shall be criticised but I believe that I can help the Labour cause and miners by political propaganda work retaining the official connection with the Miners' Federation."—Reuter.

LLOYD GEORGE SUMMED UP BY HIS FRIENDS

—:o:—

On June 1, 1926, Lord Grey, Sir John Simon, Lord Cowdray, Lord Buckmaster, Sir Donald MacLean, Mr. Walter Runciman, and others addressed the following letter to Lord Oxford:—

"We have done our best in the interests of Liberalism to work with Mr. Lloyd George in the councils of the party, but we cannot be surprised at our feeling that confidential relations are impossible with one whose instability destroys confidence."

SOME OF THE INS AND OUTS

—:o:—

FATES OF POLITICAL LEADERS

IN.

Sir Austen Chamberlain (Foreign Secretry).

Sir William Joynson-Hicks (Home Secretary).

Sir L. Worthington-Evans (Secretary for War).

Sir S. Hoare (Secretary for Air).

Sir Boyd Merrman (Solicitor-General).

Sir Kingsley Wood (Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Health).

Mr. Oliver Baldwin (Premier's Socialist son).

Sir Herbert Samuel (Chairman of the Liberal Party organisation).

Mr. Neville Chamberlain (Minister of Health).

Mr. J. R. Clynes (Lord Privy Seal in the Labour Government).

Sir Oswald Mosley (the Socialist Baronet).

Mr. L. S. Amery (Secretary for the Dominions).

Lady Astor (first woman to take her seat in Parliament).

Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister (President of the Board of Trade).

Mr. Tom Shaw (Minister of Labour in the Labour Government).

Mr. Arthur Henderson (Home Secretary in the Labour Government).

Lord Eustace Percy (Minister of Education).

Captain Euan Wallace (Government Whip).

Sir Philip Sassoon (Under-Secretary for Air).

Sir Robert Hutchinson (Chief Liberal Whip).

Mr. F. O. Roberts (Labour Minister of Pensions).

Mr. Godfrey Locker-Lampson (Under Foreign Secretary).

Mr. Norman Birkett (Lib.) (the famous K.C.).

Mr. Walter Guinness (Minister of Agriculture).

Mr. A. Barnes (Junior Whip in the Labour Parliament).

Sir Henry Slesser (Solicitor-General in the Labour Government).

Major W. Ormsby-Gore (Under-Secretary, Colonial Office).

Mr. V. Hartshorn (Postmaster-General in Labour Government).

Dr. C. Addison (Minister of Health in Coalition Government. Joined Labour Party).

Major Sir George Hennessey (Deputy Chief Government Whip).

Sir Robert Horne, former Chancellor of the Exchequer, whose campaign was fought in his absence through illness.

Mr. J. C. Davidson (Chairman of the Conservative Party organisation).

Mr. A. M. Samuel (Financial Secretary to the Treasury).

Mr. Stanley Baldwin (the Prime Minister).

Mr. Lloyd George (the Liberal Leader).

Captain Wedgwood Benn (former Liberal, now Labour's expert on procedure).

Sir Henry Page-Croft (the "Die-hard Conservative).

OUT.

Sir Thomas Inskip (Attorney-General).

Mr. J. F. Hope (Deputy Speaker).

Mr. Saklatvala (the only Communist M.P. in the last Parliament).

Sir A. Steel-Maitland (Minister of Labour).

Mr. H. G. Williams (Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade).

Sir V. Henderson (Under-Secretary, Home Office).

Sir William Sutherland (former Private Secretary to Mr. Lloyd George).

Lord Henry Cavendish-Bentinck (a Conservative champion of the workers).

Major Sir Archibald Boyd Carpenter (former Financial Secretary to the Treasury).

The Hon C. Rhys (Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Premier).

Sir R. Mitchell-Banks (the Conservative K.C.).

Mr. A. Duff Cooper (Financial Secretary to the War Office).

"BOMBAY'S SIMON SEVEN"

—:o:—

THEIR RECOMMENDATIONS

—:o:—

CRITICISM OF "SERVANT OF INDIA"

—:o:—

The following article on "Bombay's Simon Seven" appears in the "Servant of India" on the report of the Committee appointed by the Bombay Legislative Council to co-operate with the Simon Commission:—

Early last month the Committee of the Bombay Legislative Council elected to participate in the investigation of the Statutory Commission Its report will not see the light of the day till it is published as an appendix to the report of the Commission. It would therefore have been proper for the Press to have maintanied silence regarding its contents up till then. But the Anglo-Indian newspapers which never miss an opportunity of playing the role of mentor to their Indian 'confrere' on the subject of journalistic morals have thought fit to divulge an outline of the Committee's recommendations.

The recommendation of the Committee which has the largest amount of plausibility about it is the one for the introduction of dyarchy into the Central Government. The Committee here assumes the air of a very go-ahead body and argues that, when an irremovable executive is confronted in the Legislature by an elected majority, the only way of curbing the responsibility of the latter is to throw on them definite responsibility for certain things. This of course is true enough; but let us see how far the Committee carries this very sound principle. It recommends the transfer of—what? Commerce and Industry? Posts and Telegraphs? Railways and Communications? Currency and Finance? —oh dear! no, but of Education, Public Health and Agriculture—just those subjects which, of great importance in themselves, have very little importance as administered in the Central Government. These subjects are mainly dealt with in the provinces and have really no place in the Government of India. Does the Committee believe that a sense of responsibility is best promoted in legislators by confiding to their care the least important subjects? We should have far preferred the Committee to say plainly that the time has not yet come for introducing an element of responsibility at the centre. That would at any rate have been straight-forward. It has however elected to make a pretence of a big advance while in fact making no advance whatever. They have recommended, all of them, the immediate grant of full provincial autonomy; and they have opposed, all of them, the creation of a second chamber. Two of these three have not made any recommendation for political power at the centre, presumably because they felt that it was not their primary concern.

A RUTHLESS EXPOSURE.

This is rather unfortunate, as their silence on this aspect of the matter may possibly be interpreted, quite wrongly we believe, as agreement with the Majority's conclusions. We are therefore particularly glad to find that the third—Sardar Mujumdar—has very ruthlessly exposed the hollowness of the advance recommended by the Majority of the Committee at the centre and has himself recommended the transfer to popular control—even if it should be as a venture of faith—of all Departments except Defence and Foreign and Political Relations. This of course falls short of the National Demand. But who ever hoped that that Demand would be voiced by those selected to co-operate with the Simon Commission? The significance of Sardar Mujumdar's recommendation lies just in this, that it is made by a representative of the aristocratic classes who can never by any chance be found to be mixed up with any political agitation, however innocent. If a Committee consisting of men like him votes, nearly by half and half, for full provincial autonomy, what, we wonder, would Sir John Simon think of the recent growth of political consciousness in the country and how would he react to it? For we are sure that he realises, in spite of the prevailing boycott, that the measures he will recommend must have for their object the satisfaction of the aspirations, not of the least aspiring such as appeared before him as witnesses or sat with him as semi-demi-colleagues, but of the most aspiring, those who are forward in political agitations, but who kept him at arm's length throughout his peregrinations in the country.

LABOUR'S RETURN TO POWER

—:o:—

"PARTICULARLY FORTUNATE FOR INDIA"

DELHI, June 11.

In the course of an exclusive interview to the "Tej" regarding the return to Power of a Labour Government, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya said:

I do not agree with those who make light of the advent of the Labour Party to Power, in so far as India is concerned. India has reason to congratulate both that Party and itself on the position of power which that Party has attained. It is true that not having an absolute majority in Parliament the Labour Party will have to shape its policy in such a manner as not to provoke the combined opposition of the other two parties. But I have no doubt that by taking vigorous steps to combat unemployment and by adopting other measures to promote the general prosperity of the British people the Labour Party will before long establish itself in the confidence of the people in a larger measure than heretofore and will thereby remain in Power for a much longer period than most people imagine.

PARTICULARLY FORTUNATE.

But even as matters stand now I regard the advent of the Party to Power at the time when great constitutional changes are pending consideration as particularly fortunate for India. Several members of the Labour Party have openly expressed their sympathy with our National Demand for self-government; and consistently with the principles which members of the Party generally profess. I believe that as a Party they will be much more inclined to support us than either of the other two parties. We should take full advantage of this circumstance. But I agree that the measure of success which we are likely to achieve will depend not upon the Labour Party or other parties, but upon what we ourselves will do here. The agitation for the establishment of Full Responsible Government has to be made much more intense, vigorous and persistent to convince the Britisher that if he wishes that we should continue to be his fellow-subjects—and I am sure no Britisher desires otherwise—he must make up his mind to treat us as such by agreeing that we should hereafter exercise our natural right to complete Home Rule as do our fellow subjects in the self-governing Dominions of the British Empire.

WANTED PROPAGANDA IN ENGLAND.

In my opinion it is necessary to carry on vigorous educative propaganda in Great Britain to make Englishmen generally realise the gravity of the situation in India. Of course, the Simon Commission Report will be awaited before any step is taken to solve the problem of India. But I have strong hopes that when that report has been presented, Mr. MacDonald's Government will invite a conference of acredited representative of British India, Indian Stattes and of Great Britain to discuss the question and to arrive at understandings and agreements to secure a general assent for the great change which will raise India from the position of a Dependency to that of an Equal Partner with England in the British Commonwealth of Nations—a change which alone can establish the friendship between England and India on an impregnable basis.—Free Press.

MEDICAL RESEARCH IN INDIA

—:o:—

RECRUITMENT TO HIGHER POSTS

SHOULD NOT BE RESERVED TO I. M. S.

The Medical Association of C. P. and Berar, Nagpur, which met on 6th May, considered the recommendations made by Professor Starling in 1920 and also those of the Fletcher Committee. After full deliberation the following resolutions were passed and the Secretary was authorised to forward a copy of the proceedings to Sir Mahomed Habibullah, Member-in-Charge, Education, Health and Lands, for favour of consideration.

PROVINCIAL LABORATORIES BEST SUITED.

(1) This Association is firmly of opinion that a very great deal of important Medical Research work both clinical as well as basic, is best carried out at the Provincial Centres of Medical Education in proximity with actual fields of various diseases, and that therefore the headquarters of most Research Sections should be located in Provincial Laboratories instead of being centralised at any one centre in the hills or otherwise.

REGRETTABLY WASTEFUL.

(2) That any attempt at duplicating such research laboratories at a central institute like the one proposed at Debra Dun would be regrettably wasteful and that such an institute if established at all should undertake only such research work as cannot be done in Provincial Centres owing either to unsuitable climatic conditions or to the comparative unconcern of the local Government for such research.

FUNCTION OF CENTRAL INSTITUTE.

(3) That the so-called Central Research Institute would be more useful to Medical Science as a co-ordinating centre for Medical Research, a bureau of information and publication and perhaps a Central Supply Depot for useful Medical products.

(4) That in view of the strong difference of opinions in the matter, no steps should be taken towards establishing such a central institute, without obtaining the views of the Medical faculties of the various Universities or of Independent Medical Bodies or Associations in the country.

(5) This Association welcomes the proposal to establish a Public Health Institute at Calcutta and records its grateful thanks to the Rockfeller Foundation for its generous help to this country.

GOVERNING BODIES.

(6) That the Governing Bodies of the Research Department of the Government of India or of the Research Institute or Public Health Institute must have on them representatives of University Medical faculties and important Independent Medical Institutions or Bodies.

(7) That in any scheme of improvement of Medical Research ample provision should be made for the encouragement of private individual research workers by suitable scholarships as recommended by Professor Starling.

RECRUITMENT TO HIGHER POSTS.

(8) That recruitment for all higher posts in the Research Department should be done through the Public Service Commissioner; that the fullest use should be made of all indigenous talent and recruitment outside India should only be had recourse to where absolutely necessary and as a temporary measure only; and that no posts be reserved for I. M. S. Officers or any other class as such.

THE GUIDING PRINCIPLE.

(9) That one of the guiding principles of recruitment should be that every Medical graduate taken in the department should be eligible to reach the highest ranks in the department by merit and under a scheme of gradual rise in emoluments, without being restricted to any inferior class by limitations of pay or by artificial designations as "Assistant Surgeons or Assistant Professors" as is indicated in the proposed pay of Rs. 2,500 for Professors at the Public Health Institute and only Rs. 400 for Assistant Professors.

(10) That the scales of pay proposed should be such from the beginning as would be sufficient to attract the best Indian talent and that in no case should there be any difference in pay according to race.

(11) That this Association is prepared to submit any further detailed proposals if called upon to do so.

DISERMAMENT AND ARBITRATION

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WORKERS OF WORLD URGED TO DEMONSTRATE

(I. F. T. U.)—In the May manifesto of the I. F. T. U., the workers of the world were urged to demonstrate for disarmament and arbitration the application of adequate protectiv legislation and the statutory establishment of the eight hours day. The Communist Press of Germany used this appeal as a peg on which to hang their argument that the workers of Berlin could not act in conformity with the appeal of the I. F. T. U. on account of the existing prohibition of demonstrations. In other circles outside Germany, th question was also asked whether it would not have been better perhaps not to forbid demonstrations in the streets of Berlin, so that the Communists might have n opretext for disobeying the orders of the authorities and thereby causing bloodshed.

Such arguments can only weigh and only meant to weigh with persons who do not know the true state of affairs and are not aware that both in their nature and effects, the disturbances in Berlin were but the last link in a whole chain of causes. It is, therefore, necessary that the workers and the public of all countries should learn how and why these tragic events came to pass.

It was not a question of demonstrating or not demonstrating, but whether it was to be made possible for the Communists to bring their policy of violent aggression (which has nothing whatever to do with any demonstrations for trade union purposes) to such a pitch as to cause absolutely futile bloodshed. Unfortunately, it was impossible to prevent all bloodshed, but everyone knows that there is in Berlin an overwhelming majority of disciplined workers and only a handful of irresponsible political adventurers who care for nothing but bloodshed and hope that one act of violence will call forth another and so engender universal embitterment and unrest.

In order to give an idea of the whole course of events up to the 1st May we quote below important passages, from an article published in the official journal of the German trade union centre, which are calculated to show clearly the present position and thus render service to the whole of the international working class.

We must make a sharp distinction between the course of events in Berlin and those in all other localities of Germany, and further regard the events in Berlin in the light of all the causes leading to the prohibition of demonstrations in Berlin, and determining the attitude of the free trade unions.

"The Trade Union Gazette" writes as follows concerning the Berlin demonstrations:

"The members of the trade unions have everywhere acted in pursuance of the appeals made by the I. F. T. U. of Amsterdam and the German national centre for May Day. There was a general stoppage of work in the towns and the festivities and processions were imposing and took place without the slightest disturbance.

Only in Berlin, where unbridled violence on the part of both Communists and National Socialists (Nationalists) has caused many deaths during the last few months, the authorities forbade demonstrations in the hope of preventing such incidents. In its press and at meetings the Communist Party did its best to inflame public opinion against the prohibition. It carried its propaganda so far as to say that either the Communist Patry or the authorities would hold the streets of Berlin on May Day, even if the pavements should be stained with the blood of countless dead. "Blood will flow on May Day," declared the confidential circular of the Communist Party. What the Communist Party really wanted, therefore was not the cancelling of the police prohibition; its deliberate plan was to provoke a conflict with the police."

PENALTY FOR INFANTICIDE BY WIDOWS

—:o:—

Plea for Leniency

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—May I request the hospitality of your columns to plead the case of an unfortunate class of womanhood who suffer a sort of martyrdom because of the rigidity of our laws.

The Indian Penal Code, like all the penal codes of civilized countries, imposes very severe penalties for infanticide. Such severe penalties are, perhaps, justified in Western countries, because the State and society there are prepared to take care of unwanted children and any woman so embarrassed can relieve herself of her responsibility by submitting her baby to a foundling home. Besides in the West no restrictions are placed either by law or custom on the re-marriage of widows and hence there is nothing like compulsory restriction of one of the strongest of human passions. But in India where foundling homes are conspicuous by their comparative absence, where the State is not prepared to take care of unwanted babies, where the State is not worried with the question of underpopulation and where a huge section of the people are opposed by law and custom to re-marriage of widows, the wholesale adoption of the Western code of infanticide does a great deal of injustice to a class of women who deserve our sympathy rather than our scorn and chastisement.

A glance at these cases will convince any one that infanticide in great majority of cases is committed by young widows belonging to communities where widow re-marriage is forbidden by law or custom. I ask you, Sir, whether one can with justice prohibit the legitimate satisfaction of the sex urge and impose responsibility and punishment on its ill-legitimate satisfaction and the natural consequences that follow from such an act. Nobody wants the child, neither the State, nor the society, nor the mother. It is better dead than alive. But in the West the State wants the child legitimate or ill-legitimate and, therefore, the punishment of infanticide is justified. But in India!

Even in the Western countries, the harsh punishment for the crime has met with disapproval of all thinking people who have always pleaded for a lighter form of punishment. Life imprisonment or seven years' hard labour is out of all proportion to the crime committed and in great majority of cases a wholesale violation of equity and justice in the right sense of the word. The pity is that the majority of women who are punished with such severity are generally the innocents and the dupes who are seduced and then deserted and not knowing how to hide their shame or rather the weakness which is all too human, it is no wonder that they want to do away with the child which is not wanted either by themselves or the State. The tragedy of the whole thing is more flagrantly brought out when one thinks of the contraceptive and abortive measures resorted to by the more shrewd and experienced class of our women.

In a recent case a young girl accused of the crime pleaded that she was so much dazed and taken aback when she cam eto know of her condition that she could not think of any other way of hiding her shame except by killing the child. She further said that while the law was so very severe towards her, it left free the man who was responsible for her condtion and who had shamefully deserted her in her hour of need, to do the same towards other innocent women like herself. Yet the judge senteneed her to life-imprisonment.

If this is justice, Mr. Editor, one might well say that it is justice without any mercy, it is justice without any moral backing, it is justice without taking the real circumstances into consideration. It is injustice in the eye of God.

Time has come when a more lenient view of the crime would meet the aims of justice better, especially in the case of widows belonging to communities where widow remarriage is prohibited either by law or custom, in the case of desertation by the lover, etc., the more so because the State in India does not take upon itself the responsibility of unwanted children.

Not being a lawyer myself I am not aware of the objections that might be taken against such lenient view of the matter, but all the same when one reads of the circumstances which leads these women to commit such a crime it is pity rather than anger that fills the heart and I am sure that many would go with me that a more lighter view of the crime would as well meet the aims of justice as seven years or life-imprisonment. A community which does not allow its widows to remarry has no moral right whatsoever to punish its widows for their immorality or infanticide which naturally follows from such conduct. One can say the same for the State which provides no homes for unwanted children. The harshness of our present law is really speaking a great injustice to class of unfortunate womanhood whose crime is that they are only too human in spite of what our moralists and highbrows would say.—Yours, etc.,

"JUSTICE."

Bombay, June 10.

BANKING ENQUIRY COMMITTEE PERSONNEL

Sir B. N. Mitra, Chairman

SIR P. THAKURDAS VICE-CHAIRMAN

—:o:—

Messrs. Madan and Subedar to Represent Bombay

SIMLA, June 11.

The Government of India have published in their letter No. F.2 (111)—F. dated the 3rd April 1929, addressed to all Provincial Governments, a provisional scheme for inaugurating an enquiry into Banking conditions in India, drawn up in consultation with representatives of two Associations of Indian and the European Chambers of Commerce and of the Indian Legislature. They have since consulted Local Governments on the provisional plan and procedure, and have now decided to set up (a) a Central Committee and (b) ten local Committees, that is to say, one for each of the nine major provinces and the tenth for centrally administered areas, namely, the North West Frontier Provinces, Baluchistan, Delhi Ajmere-Merwara etc. The main objects of the enquiry will be an investigation of the existing conditions of Banking in India and consideration of what steps if any, are feasible and desirable under the following main headings:—

(a) Regulation of Banking with a view to protecting interests of the public.

(b) Development of Banking in the sense of expansion of both indigenous and Joint Stock Banking with special reference to the needs of agriculture, commerce and industry.

(c) Banking education with a view to the provision of an Indian personnel in adequate numbers and with necessary qualifications to meet the increasing needs of the country for a sound and well-managed national system of banking.

The general field of enquiry, as a whole, has already been analysed and an allocation of subjects as between the Central and Provincial Committees has been provisionally proposed in the Finance Department letter of the 3rd April. This allocation will be considered by the Central Comimttee at its first meeting in consultation with Hon. the Finance Member. At the meeting, if it seems desirable, the terms of reference may be further defined and elaborated and the heads of enquiry to be undertaken by Provincial Committees will be discussed and set out in more specific detail.

A rough forecast showing how the work on the Central Committee is expected to develop is also published for general information.

THE PERSONNEL.

The personnel of Central Banking Committee will be as follows:—

Hon. Sir Bhupendranath Mitra, Chairman. He is to commence his duties on the termination of his appointment as Member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Vice-Chairman, to act as Chairman pending taking up of his duties by Sir B N Mitra.

Mr. D P Khaitan and Mr. B F Madon, nominated in consultation with the Federation of Indian Chambers.

Sir Hugh Cocke and Hon. Mr J H Fyfe, nominated in consultation with the Associated Chambers of Commerce.

Dr. L H Hyder and Mr. Manu Subedar, Indian Economists; Hon. Mr. V. Ramdas Pantulu and Rai Jamini Mohan Mitra Bahadur, representative of the Co-operative movement.

Mr. W Lamond, nominated in consultation with the Imperial Bank of India; Lala Harkishan Lal, a Joint Stock Banker.

Mr. R W Buckley, a representative Exchange Banker nominated in consultation with the Exchange Banks' Associations.

Hon. Sir Annamalai Chettiar and Mr. Jadu Nath Roy, indigenous Bankers.

Mr. G K Devdhar, Mr. R K Shanmukhan Chetty, Md. Choudhari Mukhtar Singh, Seth Haji Abdoola Haroon, Mr. Jamal Mohammad, and Nawab Sir Sahibzada Abdul Quaiyum, representative of general interests of the public from the side of those who require credit facilities.

Mr. V K Aravamudha Ayangar, Secretary.

MR. MASANI AS JT. SECRETARY

It is proposed later on to invite Mr. R P Masani, Secretary of Bombay Provincial Committee, to act as Joint Secretary to the Central Committee as soon as the work of the Provincial Committee is over.

The personnel of the Provincial Committees will be published very short.

In view of the importance of the Co-operative side of the enquiry it is possible that a third representative with the experience of working of co-operative societies may be added. In view of the fact that credit facilities for India's main industries such as cotton, jute, coal, etc. will form one of the important subjects of direct investigation by the Central Committee and that these industries as such have no direct representation on the Central Committee the Government of India hope to arrange that any Sub-Committees of the Central Committee which are appointed to deal with these subjects will co-opt locally one or two persons who are connected with these industries.

The Government of India wish to offer facilities to any of the Indian States that desire to associate themselves with the Enquiry.

Arrangements are being made for the first meeting of the Committee to be held if possible before the end of June.

Who is Who in the Banking Committee

—:o:—

THE CHAIRMAN

The Hon. Sir B. N. Mitra, Chairman of the Banking Inquiry Committee is a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council (Industries and Labour) from which he will shortly retire. He rose to prominence when he was on special duty in connection with Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency in 1913. Prior to his promotion to the Executive Council, he was Military Accountant-General and also Controller of War Accounts. He was also acting as temporary Finance Member. His life-long official connection and his Blackettian school of thought have not created any enthusiasm for his appointment. He is a self-made man, having risen from the post of a clerk to his present high position.

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas is well-known in business circles of Bombay. He represents the Indian Merchants' Chamber in the Assembly. He is a director in many companies and has built up a reputation for fair-mindedness and impartiality. He has served on many Government Committees, chief among them being Incheape Committee and Royal Commission on Exchange and Currency. He carried on a veritable crusade against 1-6 ratio and was the one capitalist who refused to be scared away by the Communist bogey during the voting of the Public Safety Bill.

MR. KHAITAN.

Mr. D. P. Khaitan is a prominent Marwari industrialist of Calcutta and one of the leading lights of the Calcutta Indian Chamber of Commerce.

MR. B. F. MADON.

Mr. B. F. Madon, who is nominated in consultation with the Federation of Indian Chambers, is connected with the Tata's and is a Director in many of their concerns. He was the most formidable opponent of Sir Basil Blackett in his currency policy and is one of those who put up a battle royal for the 1s. 6d. ratio. He is the Chairman of the Union Bank of India and the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank and is an authority on Indian Currency Finance and Economics. He has got the figures at his fingers ends and is a force to reckon with. When Mr. Madon opens his battery of statistics and figures against the financial and currency policy of the Government it never misses fire. The failure of Sir Basil Blackett to carry his Reserve Bank Bill through was in no small measure due to the merciless criticism of Mr. Madon.

SIR HUGH COCKE.

Sir Hugh Cocke, M.L.A. is a partner in A. F. Ferguson and Co., Chartered Accountants. He has served in many public bodies and is the President of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

MR. FYFE.

Mr. J. H. Fyfe is nominated to the Banking Enquiry Committee in consultation with the Associated Chambers of Commerce.

DR. HYDER.

Dr. L. H. Hyder, M.L.A., is the Professor of Economics at the Aligarh University. He has been a member of several Commissions and Committees, including the Currncy Commission and the Agricultural Commission. His views are, however, generally pro-Government.

MR. MANU SUBEDAR.

Mr. Manu Subedar is a leading economist who has been connected with Bombay business circles. He is one of the first Indians who secured diplomas from the London School of Economics. He was a brilliant student of the Bombay University and was at one time Lecturer in Calcutta University. He has served on many public bodies especially the Indian Merchants' Chamber and was sent to England by the Government of India to give evidence on behalf of the Indian commercial community before the Babington-Smith Committee. He represented the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the Advisory Board of the Development Department and was largely responsible for exposing the enormity of Lloyd's folly, by his separate dissenting report on the Backbay Reclamation Scheme.

MR. RAMDAS PANTULU.

The Hon. V. Ramdas Pantulu, leader of the Swaraj Party in the Council of State, is the President of the Madras Central Urban Bank Ltd. He is also President of the Madras Provincial Cooperative Institute. He recently presided over the Cooperative Conference held in Dadar, Bombay.

MR. MITRA.

Rai Jamini Mohan Mitra Bahadur is the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Bengal.

MR. LAMOND.

Mr. W. A. Lamond is nominated in consultation with the Imperial Bank of India.

LALA HARKISHAN LAL.

Lala Harkishan Lal has come into prominence by his commercial and banking activities in the Punjab. He was the President of the Reception Committee of the Congress in 1909. He took an active part in the National Movement and was a victim to the Martial Law Regime of 1919 when he was sentenced to transportation for life and forfeiture of property. After his release he became Minister for Agriculture which office he subsequently resigned. He organised the Peoples' Bank of Northern India Ltd. and also the Bharat Insurance Co. Ltd. He was the President of the Commercial Congress held in Delhi in 1926.

MR. BUCKLEY.

Mr. R. W. Buckley, representative of the Exchange Bankers is nominated in consultation with the Exchange Banks Associations.

SIR ANNAMALAI CHETTY.

The Hon. Sir Annamalai Chetty comes from the Chetty community of professional bankers in Southern India. He was a member of the Madras Legislative Council for a long time and is now a member of the Council of State. He is a leading businessman of Madras and is noted for his philanthrophy. He is a premier educationist of to-day and has founded a University at Chidambaram which earned him the title of Raja.

MR. JADUNATH ROY.

Mr. Jadunath Roy is one of the indigenous bankers who has been appointed on the Commission. He was a member of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee.

MR. DEVADHAR.

Mr. G. K. Devadhar, Vice-President of the Servants of India Society, is well-known for his Relief, Welfare and Social work. He is the founder of the Poona Seva Sadan Society. He was until lately the elected President of the Bombay Central Cooperative Institute and is a leading Cooperator in Bombay Presidency, being a Director of the Bombay Provincial Cooperative Bank.

MR. CHETTY.

Mr. R. K. Shanmugan Chetty, M.L.A., is a well-known businessman from Coimbatore, Madras. He was the Chief Whip of the Swaraj Party in the Assembly and is a brilliant speaker He is a keen student of Indian economics and often offers a bold front to the Government. He has proceeded to Geneva this year as Advisor to the Employers' Delegate to the International Labour Conference. He visited Australia as Indian representative on the Delegation of the Empire Parliamentary Association.

SETH HAJI ABDULLA HAROON.

Mr. Haroon is a prominent businessman of Karachi and represents Muslim interests in the Legislative Assembly.

MR. JAMAL MAHOMED.

Mr. Jamal Mahomed is a leading industrialist and businessman of the Madras Presidency and a Chairman of the Madras Indian Merchants' Chamber.

NAWAB SIR SAHIBZADA ABDUL QUAIYUM.

Sir Abdul Quaiyum is a nominated member of the Assembly and represents the North-West Frontier Provinces.

THE SECRETARIES.

Mr. V. K. Aravamudha Ayangar, the youngest M.L.A. is the Under-Secretary to the Commerce Department of the Government of India. He was the right-hand man of Sir Basil Blackett. He acted as Secretary to the Royal Commission of Indian Currency and Finance. He is now appointed as Secretary to the Banking Enquiry Committee.

Mr. R. P. Masani was the Municipal Secretary, Bombay, for a long time. He was the Deputy Municipal Commissioner from 1919 to 1922. He was the Manager of the Central Bank of India Bombay, till recently. He an active social worker and a publicist of eminence. He is reported to be organising a party for the protection of business interests in legislatures. He is to act as the Join Secretary to the Committee.

MEERUT PRISONERS' CALL TO MACDONALD

—:o:—

(Cintinued from page 1.)

Marx and Engel, and the theory of class war and dictatorship of the proletariat in which these men, he said, had advocated war between capitalists or those who had a stake in the country and the proletariat or those who had no stake in the country, as was clear from the origin of the word "proletariat".

"IMPLACABLE ENEMIES OF SOVEREIGN"

Continuing, Mr. Langford James declared that by their creed, by their convictions, and by their Constitution, the accused are inexorably bound to work intensively and unceasingly for the overthrow of the British monarchy in England, in India and in His Majesty's Dominions. Every member of the Communist Party is definitely pledged to this task. Their outpost in the enemy's country is the Communist Party of Great Britain and they have worked to plant another outpost here in India? These people are implacable enemies of the sovereignty of His Majesty the King-Emperor. There is no question of live and let live. They are prepared to live, but the decree of the Comintern, which binds the Communist Party of Russia as a section of it, forbids them to let live. Every member of the Government of Russia is a member of the Communist Party of Russia and is therefore a member of the Comintern and is bound by its decrees. He is pledged to work for the overthrow of His Majesty's Government by any means in his power.

THE COMMUNIST CREED.

Touching upon the creed and organisation of Communists, Counsel stated that the millenium of the classless community was found impracticable in Russia and could not be reached. Therefore the present Government, designated as of the transitional stage, must continue for ever. Counsel said that this was the chimaera for which two and a half millions of men women and children were butchered under the instructions of desperadoes. The present Russian Government was a substitute for one lot of autocratic people for another lot of autocratic people. The millenium was that the State should entirely wither away and that everybody should own everything or nobody anything, counsel failed to know which. Lenin had prescribed blood-red revolution for the overthrow of capitalism. He had declared that it was the duty of all Communists everywhere to bring about armed uprising with the aid of peasants and workers. Lenin had preached this doctrine both before and after the Russian revolution.

RUSSIA TO-DAY.

This doctrine was still glorified and commemorated on each Lenin day in Russian revolution and Sacco and Vanzetti day every year. Referring to the present state of affairs in Russia Mr. Langford James said that Russia was not a happy land at all, but it was a fact that it was ruled by Communists with the aid of the O.G.P.W. the secret police service and the Red army. Proceeding, counsel stated that the Carl Marx theory of Communism was originally intended to be applicable to industrial countries like Germany and England. The irony of the thing was that the experiment should be tried in an agricultural country like Russia. Communists however soon realised the difficulty of the peasants question, as the peasant in every country was of a conservative frame of mind. He loves his home, country and God, things which Communists want to root out completely. To strengthen Communism in Russia the promoters of this movement had therefore to divide the peasantry into five sections setting them against one another. Rich peasantry was to them outside the pale. Then there was the middle class peasantry with small holdings. Then the horseless peasant and poor peasants and lastly the agricultural labourers. The Kulak (vultures) that is the rich agriculturists had no place in the ideal State but with the advent of the new economic policy known as Nep they were sanctioned to be made a sort of capitalists as the State could not manage to take over all the factories and manufactories. The best brains of the Moscow clique justified Nep. Continuing Mr. Langford James stated that the accused who had sprinkled about all the Communist slogans in India did not use them to ameliorate the condition of the masses but in order to push forward their revolution. The tactics played by Communists in Eastern countries were first to exploit the bourgeoisie class and the nationalists and then ruthlessly to show them up and consign them into the limbo of oblivion. They did not turn into fullfledged Communists. Counsel read copious abstracts from the International Press correspondents of the Communist organ which he said always reeked with anti-British propaganda in which it was stated that all parties in England stood on the same footing and were common enemies of the Communists. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's party especially was regarded as traitors to their cause whether they were in opposition or His Majesty's Ministers because they would not foster the revolution on Moscow lines. The Soviet organ had credited M. Stalin General Secretary of the Russian Communist Party, with a speech in 1927 that workers representatives in England like Mr. Thomas were intolerable and should be drowned in a well.

The Court at this stage adjourned till to-morrow when Mr. Langford James will continue his opening address.—A.P.

DR. NAIDU ADVOCATES ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICE

—:o:—

CONGRESS PROGRAMME DIFFICULT TO CARRY OUT

MADRAS, June 12.

Presiding over the Papanasam Taluk Conference, Dr. P. Varadarajalu Naidu surveyed the present political situation in the country in general and Tamil Nadu in particular and advocated acceptance, of office by Congressmen with a view to carry on the work of the Congress more effectively inside the Cabinet. He in the course of his speech explained the difficulties experienced by Congressmen in Tamil Nadu in carrying out the programme laid down by the Congress due to opposition from the Justice and the Independent Party now in power.

"ACCEPT ALL OFFICES."

Continuing he said:—"I want Congressmen to accept all offices from the Ministry down to the lowest and we must do it only by capturing all the seats thrown open for election. If the Congress which meets at Lahore rejects this then I intend to resign from the Congress executive and to carry on a vigorous campaign throughout the country in support of my views. For doing this work I intend to start a Nationalist Party whose objects will be to achieve immediate social and political ends. This party intends to capture in the next election as many seats as possible in the local legislatures and local bodies.

He then referred to the decisions of the A.I.C.C. meeting at Bombay and took Mr. Srinivas Iyenger's indifference in not pressing the resolution for acceptance of office as a great mistake that could ever have been expected of him.—Free Press.

ELECTION HUMOUR

—:o:—

Candidate:—"I will go a step further, ladies and gentlemen."

Voice: Don't, gov'nor, or you'll fall off that cart."

LAST WORD NOT YET SAID

President Patel Public Safety Bill

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SEEKING TO CHANGE LEGISLATIVE RULES

—:o:—

Despatch to Secretary of State

SIMLA, June 11.

The departure of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General for England to confer with His Majesty's Government on a subject of considerable importance to India is fast approaching. It is customary on occasions of this nature for the permanent incumbent of the exalted office to anticipate as far as possible the large questions of policy which may call for decision in his absence and either to decide them or to leave directions behind for the guidance of the acting incumbent.

PUBLIC SAFETY ORDINANCE AND AFTER.

One question of broad policy that would call for decision in the next few months is the introduction of legislation to give effect to the provisions of the Public Safety Ordinance which would in the normal course expire by the middle of October. If the Public Safety Ordinance is to be replaced at the end of its term by a Public Safety Ordinance Bill, the first step to be taken by Government of India would be to secure revision of the legislative rules. The President of the Assembly has given clear indications to the Governor-General as far as reports can be relied of his intention not to let the incident of the address of the Governor-General to the Assembly on the subject of the President's ruling to rest without further reference to it.

In view of the delicate nature of the correspondence it is not desirable to disclose even the bare outlines of the exchange of views between the President and the Governor-General. But, it is certainly no indiscretion to indicate that the last word on the subject has yet to be said, and that it will be said by Mr. Patel. But, this incident relating to the proprieties apart, the question is: Do the Government of India really propose to seek to change the legislative rules by exercise of powers vested by the Government of India Act on the eve of the introduction of a new constitution in anticipation of which the Governor-General has interfered with the normal course of general elections to the Central Legislature? If the answer is in the affirmative, the next question will be: Is any change in the rules permissible which will deprive the President of his discretionary power in respect of any class of legislation? Is such radical curtailment of powers possible?

LETTER TO SECRETARY OF STATE.

The answer to both the questions is affirmative. The Government of India do intend to move the Central Legislature to enact the Public Safety Ordinance Bill into law and they have as far as can be ascertained addressed a despatch to the Secretary of State for India stressing the necessity for modification of the Legislative rules which would enable the Government to press for consideration by the Assembly of any measure which has either reached a certain stage or which in the opinion of the Government requires expedition. The view held by the law experts of the Government of India seem to be that the object can be attained by a change of the rules. But there are equally emphatic contrary opinion which holds that there can be no such restriction of the discretionary powers of the President except by an amendment of the Government of India Act to which of all Governments a Labour Government is unlikely to agree.

But whatever the final decision be both on the question of revision of rules and further progress with the Public Safety Bill one other question that has came into prominence is: what use has been made of the Public Safety Ordinance and how has it justified itself? In this connection attention is now drawn to the repeated warnings of spokesmen of Indian commerce as Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas that Government must not misconstrue opposition to the Bill as support to Communism and that while Indian capitalists are in no way friends of Communism and on the contrary while opposed to it whole-hsartedly did not see their way to support the Public Safety Bill on three chief grounds namely, (1) that the Bill is incapable of coping with the Communist menace if one exists, (2) that the powers claimed by the Bill are already possessed by the Government, and (3) that if the Government really meant business it should be possible to deal with the menace under the ordinary law without depriving citizens of the ordinary safeguards of law.

A MISAPPREHENSION.

Now that the admission is made by Bombay industrialists themselves that there is Communist menace in Bombay as evidenced by the deadlock created in the textile industry the tendency in official circles is to forget the warnings uttered by Sir Purushotamdas and to say: Well-Indian businessmen did not support the Public Safety Bill? It is conveniently forgotten that Sir Purushotamdas made it clear and also leaders like Pandit Malaviya made it clear that their chief opposition was to the ineffective duplication of arbitrary powers and not to the combating of Communism. In this connection there is a good deal of misapprehension which prevails in official minds which needs to be removed. Deputation to Simla and authoritative expressions of opinion by the Indian commercial bodies might go a long way to clear misapprehensions.—Free Press.

IMPROVEMENT IN MILL STRIKE SITUAION

—:o:—

74000 Men at Work

A new complication has arisen in the Bombay Mill strike situation on Wednesday resulting in several hundred now workers striking work in the Edward Sassoon and Crescent mills. It appears the management in these mills informed the new operatives that henceforth they would be paid monthly wages instead of making payment of wages at the end of each day as was the custom. The new employees protested against this and came out of the mills in a body on Wednesday morning.

Otherwise there was a distinct improvement in the strike situation. The millowners are reporting a further increase in the general attendance and about 70,000 men were said to have attended mills.

The Girni Kamgar Union in their leaflet issued on Wednesday make a reference to the Conference which they had with the General Member and point out that they refused to compromise on the demands made by the workers. The leaflet exhorts the workers to rely upon their own efforts to bring victory to their cause rather than on the efforts made by outside agencies.

Three cases of assaults made on "black-legs" are reported to the police. Two complaints were lodged on Tuesday night and one on Wednesday morning. The police are making inquiries in this connection.

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B-24-D

IMAGERY AND THE CHILD MIND

—:o:—

Its Value in Juvenile Education

In the course of an article in the May number of "Progress of Education," Mrs. Yamuna Hirlekar, M.A. in analysing the significance of Imagery in Education, remarks:—

First of all it is important to define imagery, as otherwise one is apt to be misled by the vague suggestion carried by the word imagery and confuse it with some of the other nearly allied activities of consciousness, such as perception, memory, illusions, hallucinations, dreams, etc. Prof. Colvin has given the following definition: "A mental image is that activity of consciousness in which an object of sensation is experienced as not immediately present to the senses". Prof. Thoradike defines images as 'feelings of things, qualities, and conditions of all sorts as not present.' The phrase 'as not present' is rather objectionable, being not explicit enough, and consequently Mary Collins and Drever substitute the phraise 'not affecting the sense-organs at the moment'. Both these above defintions immediately help to make clear the difference between imagery and percept.

A percept is the immediate apprehension of an object or situation affecting any or all of the sense-organs by way of sensation whereas imagery is a mental process without any external stimulation of the sense-organs. Hence an image may be said to be a revived percept in the absence of the original conditions of sense perception. Or in other words an image is the result of the after-effects of perception. Unless the experience carries with it the consciousness that the object or situation is absent and that only the secondary presentation of it is taking place in the mind, the psychosis will not be a proper image in the strictest sense. This distinguishes an image from perceptions, illusions and dreams.

Imagery and memory have many properties in common. All the five factors registration, retention, reproduction, recognition and localization are present in both. Imagery however deals with concrete ideals and not concepts which can only be remembered. Imagery also deals with the past, present and future whereas memory only with the past experiences and concepts. Having thus distinguished imagery from other allied mental processes, we must proceed to make one more distinction, between imagery and imagination in the current sese of the term. The current meaning of imagination is to think of fantastic objects which do not really exist, to indulge in picturing fanciful things and situations. In this sense it is different from imagery. The scientific meaning is, however, that imagination is the process of forming images where images are copies of percepts. In this sense, that is the strictly scientific sense, imagination is the same as imagery. Prof. Dewey says: "The imaginative is not necessarily the imaginery, that is, the unreal. The proper function of imagination is vision of realities that cannot be exhibited under the existing conditions of sense perception. Clear insight into the remote, the absent, the obscure is its aim."

ORGANIC IMAGERY.

Now there is a type of imagery corresponding to every sense-modality. Thus we have visual, auditory, tactual, gustatory, olfactory, kinesthetic imageries. The kinesthetic, that is the motor imagery is further subdivided into somamotor, corresponding to the movement of the trunk, manumotor, oculomotor, vocimotor and lastly organic imagery. Organic imagery, however, is not strictly imagery, as it is supposed to be real sensation of minimum intensity. That is to say, if you can vividly imagine yourself to be hungry then you must be really a little bit hungry. This, however, is a matter of great difficulty to prove. All these types of imagery are not necessarily coexistant in the same person or he may possess them in different degrees and he is called a visile, audile or tactile according to the particular type of imagery that is predominent in him. Women and children are mostly found to be visile.

Galton was the first to attempt a scientific investigation of imagery but he started with the presupposition that visually evoked objects were more likely to occur to the imagination. Dr. Betts improved upon Galton's questionnaire method by asking Subject questions about objects belonging to the different sense-modalities like sight, hearing taste, touch, smell, movement etc. The drawback of this method is that in any individual case the reliability varies with the introspective ability of the individual. There is one advantage also in that this is the most comprehensive of all the existing methods of testing imagery. The three principles of this method are:

(1) the question must be easily understood;

(2) it must be easily answered; and (3) it must cover the ground which the problem to be solved covers.

For instance in testing visual imagery Experimenter asks Subject to call up the image of a church and records marks 4, 3, 2, 1, 0 for the image according as it is clear and vivid as reality, almost as vivid as reality, fairly clear, rather faint, very faint or almost nothing. The following are typical questions of each type of imagery.

Imagine the sound of a churchbell.
Imagine the taste of an onion.
Imagine the smell of coffee.
Imagine the feeling when you touch velvet.
Imagine yourselves hurrying to catch a train which you are afraid you might miss.

The other method of testing imagery is Kraepelins wordlist method. The first form of this method does not require any introspection. The Subject is simply asked to write out in a specified time, say five minutes, a list of words characterized by colour, sound etc. In the second form of this method, Experimenter prepares two lists of words. The first is presented to Subject visually and he is asked to record imagery on the scale similar to Galton's. The second list is read out to him, one word at a time and the Subject is again asked to record imagery.

The third is the learning or the letter-square method as Titchner calls it. A number of cards are prepared with 12 squares and a letter in each square. The Subject is provided with similar cards with blank squares. Letters are read by or read to the Subject in a specified time and he is asked to reproduce them. From the method of learning, the predominant imagery is inferred. Thus in reproducing letters the visiles substitute letters of similar appearance, the audiles letters of similar sound and so on. As will easily be seen, these two methods are not half so comprehensive as Galton's.

INK-BLOT EXPERIMENT.

Various experiments have also been performed to determine the extent to which a person possesses imagination and also to find out to what extent the results correlate with intelligence and scholastic achievements. In the ink-blot experiment a number of inkblots are prepared on pieces of paper. The Subjects is to look at one paper at a time and write down the different figures that are suggested to him, just as one sees different figures in the clouds. Then start with another paper and so on. The number of figures suggested make up the total number of marks. In order to secure uniformity, standard inkblots are used. As a result of this experiment, Kirkpatrik says: "Younger children seemed more suggestible or imaginative as they named more objects." Pyle shows a similar tendency. But the smaller number of objects seen by the older children may probably be due to the fact that at that age they become more critical in their sense-preception. The results of this experiment are characteristically different with persons of different occupations. There are many individual differences too revealed by this experiment. There are two main types of people, the constructive and originative who put two and two together and the matter of fact or scientific. The qualitative classification of the objects written in this test is made on the following basis: the commonplace, scientific, literary and the mythological. In the sentence-formation method of experiment Masselon gave the Subject a number of words and Subject was asked to frame sentences containing these words in say, five minutes. In this test those who wrote greater number of sentences, wrote them elaborate and imaginative and those who did few wrote simple and unimaginative ones. This test correlates with the inkblots test. Meumann's method was to give a pair of words with obvious relationship between them, e.g. snow..melts, square..sides etc. Then he made a graded qualitative differentiation in the sentences formed with those words and marked them accordingly. For example in the two sentences 'snow melts' and 'snow melts when it grows warm', the latter obviously shows greater understanding and imagination than the former. In the 'completion of sentences' method Subject is given an incomplete sentence and is asked to supply the rest from his own imagination. The results are characteristic of individuals. Binet's two daughters showed a marked qualitative difference. The incomplete sentence given was 'I entered—'. One of them wrote 'I entered the field by shaded paths' and the other wrote 'I entered the grocery and bought a penny-worth of chocolates'. These answers reveal that the former was of an imaginative poetic temperament whereas the latter was a matter of fact practical minded person. In this test age has proved to be an advantage. Sex differences are in favour of boys. There is a positive correlation between the results and school-grade attainments. Delinquents are usually slow in responding. There are several other methods of testing imagination, such as invention of stories, develoment of a theme, word building, Ebbinghaus completion-method, interpretation of fables and so on. All these show a high correlation with intelligence.

In the light of these researches psychologists have, in the field of imagination, come to discover the following characteristics of children's imagination. Their imagination is very vivid. As, however, the only certain way of discovering imagery is by introspection, it is a very difficult and unreliable method where children are concerned, because their powers of critical perception are in an undeveloped state. In his process of thinking a child mostly uses concrete imagery whereas an adult employs verbal imagery. Naturally children find abstract reasoning difficult. This fact should be borne in mind when teaching them mathematics. Dr. Rush investigated children's imagination between the ages 7-14 and he says it is sometimes so vivid as to obliterate everything else in the field of perception. Children also project themselves into their own imagery. Their imagery is more uncontrolled and roving than controlled and systematic, more concrete than abstract, more subjective, uncritical and fantastic than controlled by critical judgment. Hence though it appears to be lively and productive it is a real defect arising out of the undeveloped state of their inhibitive powers, their inability to criticise and their failure to subordinate these to observation and recollection. The child's imagination is reproductive and immitative. It works with analogies derived from his very limited stock of experience. Although however, it is not active in the creative sense he has a strong impulse to employ it.

Education should therefore seek to secure that imagination is based on the adequate analysis of objects of perception, and that it is subordinated through training in attention, observation and judgment, to perception and recall, thus serving a definite purpose in education. As regards children's imagination psychologists have found that correlations between visual and auditory imagery and scholastic attainments are low and might even be negative. But again ability to invoke an image does not necessarily mean that it is used in the various thought processes. It remains to discover if systematic training in imagination facilitates educational progress. Mrs. Trumann used with children between 8-11 the following method of image formation. Her principle was to take the images which at this age naturally exist in the mind of children, as the material to be expressed in words. She asked a child in her class to imagine an object or scene and describe it. The rest of a class drew it. Then the child chose the picture which came nearest to what she had in her mind. Then a discussion followed as to why that particular picture was nearest to the image in her mind.

ADVANTAGE OF CONSTANT USE.

Imagery is improved by practice and decayed through disuse. So if imagery is to be made use of in education, it must be constantly used for that purpose. Especially in the teaching of poetry a sympathetic grasp and an intuitive understanding of the poet's thought is readily achieved through clear and vivid imagery than through abstract and conceptual thought. Thus in the poem 'Casabianca', as we read, "The boy stood on the burning deck", the picture rises before our mind an enhances the effect of the poem. Grey's Elegy, or some of Gadkari's poems, present a series of pictures to the mind and unless the pictures are vividly imagined, the poems would lose half their charm. There is another side also to this statement. Mr. E. A. Peers says that although strong imagery is valuable where it plays a large part in the author's mind, it is also a positive hindrance to interpretation where imagery is not essential but merely enriches thought. This statement is possibly true. However, imagery is more a help than a hindrance in many cases. It is useful in the attempt to enter into the poet's own experience. It is also useful in the recall and enjoyment of natural objects. In daily life visual and auditory imageries are very important. For instance it is useful in recalling the appearance of a map and thus finding one's way in a strange town, in deciding a colour scheme for a room or a costume, in recalling the friendly or angry tone of a person etc. Educationally it is useful in several sujects. We have seen how it helps appreciation of poetry. Then in the study of a foreign language what is called 'sprach-gejuhl' is nothing but auditory imagery. After a little preliminery knowledge of the language, one is also guided by the ear i.e., how the sentence sounds. In spelling one often detects the unusual look of a misspelt word and then finds out the mistake. Here visual imagery helps in learning spelling. There is also some evidence that capacity to visualize has some connection with ability to do geometrical problems. In subjects like projective geometry, solid geometry, spherical trigonometry conic sections, the clue to the solution of the problems depends to a large extent upon visual imagination. Many people have got the habit of shutting their eyes when solving problems in mental arithmetic so that they may concentrate on the problem and might see mentally without external disturbance the images of numbers suggested by it. This shows what a tremendous help imagination is in educational attainments.

Thus imagery plays an important role in education and teachers must see that it is properly trained and utilized.

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(ESTD. 1858.)

(Organ of Indian Nationalism).

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INDIAN CONGRESS AND LEAGUE AGAINST IMPERIALISM

A Challenge from America

India National Congress,
American Branch,
31 Union Square,
New York City.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—We quote below the letter we mailed to-day to the Secretary of the anti-Imperialist League and are openly challenging the open association of the Indian National Congress with the League. We are undertaking the responsibility of raising this issue and we invite the co-operation of the Indian Nationalist Press in clearing up this issue. Open policy openly arrived at always serve a Cause like the Cause of Indian Independence. We urge you to give this matter the prominence it demands and invite your criticism.—Yours etc.,

SAILENDRA NATH GHOSE.
RAMLAL BAJPAI.

(TRUE COPY OF LETTER.)

To The Secretary
Anti-Imperialistic League
24 Friedrichstrasse SW 48,
Berlin Germany.

May 15, 1929

Dear Sir,—We acknowledge the receipt of your kind invitation to participate in the Second Anti-Imperialistic World Congress of your League to be held in Paris in July of this year.

Our Committee has given careful consideration to your invitation and we sincerely regret, that as a matter of policy we will not co-operate with your League at this Congress.

We know fully well that the All-India National Congress is an associate body of your League—but we firmly believe that in this—the Indian National Congress must have acted without a full understanding of the implication sinvolved in such an association. We are also of the opinion that the enlightened public opinion of India will mack the Indian National Congress withdraw from such association in near future.

The issue we are raising by our present deliberate stand and by our determined refusal to participate in your Second Congress must be squarely met and should be decided after a public discussion of the question. Somebody has got to take the initiatime in challenging this programme of the Indian National Congress and we do so now by this open action.

The All-India National Congress is primarily and fundamentally a nationalist institution. The politics of nationalist India—specially of the Indian National Congress which wishes to replace the existing Government some day, must be based on realistic principles and must be handled as a matter of practical politics.

CONGRESS' IMMEDIATE TASK.

The All India National Congress exists to lead the national movement of India to achieve the political emancipation of India and thus open the gate of prosperity and the pursuit of happiness to our people in India. The immediate task of the Congress leadership is to secure the political independence of India and after such independence is achieved our people will adopt the form of Government best suited to serve their interests and maintain their national Sovereign Rights.

In this practical problem of achieving India's Independence our leadership must carry the Industry and the Labour of India along with the the Congress. In the responsible undertaking of establishing India's Independence the Indian National Congress must have to deal with established Governments of the World with diverse political beliefs and with their countless domestic problems. To secure and maintain such independence India must have to seek diplomatic relations with such established Governments of the World.

Any affiliation or any association of the Indian National Congress, which may under conceivable circumstances come in the way of India's active relations with foreign established Governments must be scrupulously avoided by our National Congress—as scrupulously as the arbitrary limitation of the means to achieve our national independence.

"AS BAD AS NON-VIOLENCE CREED."

We firmly believe that the association of the Indian National Congress with your League is as detrimental to Indian Independence as the renunciation of the doctrine of force as an instrument of national Policy.

The Indian National Congress can serve the Cause of Indian Independence most effectively and most efficiently by reserving to itself complete freedom of action, without any entangling alliances. Methods and means—by which nations in the past have achieved their independence—and by which nations in future will under conceivable circumstances, achieve their Independence—must never be limited nor restricted, for we believe that to sincerely fulfil the task, the Congress leadership must have use every possible means as changing situation demands and as resources permit.

With higest consideration,

We remain sincerely yours,
SAILENDRANATH GHOSE.
President Indian National Congress (Amer. Br.)
(RAMLAL BAJPAI.)
Secretary, Indian National Congress (Amer. Br.)

SLEEPLESS LONDON

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

day. Nothing was more impressive than the determination of the girls to keep their places in the crowd at that late hour. They were as if anxious to know what fortune their first votes had brought to the various parties. From Land's End to John O'Groats all reports indicated that "Miss 1929" had gone first to the polling booths that afternoon to justify that the responsibilities of the Government of the State was not thrown on her in vain. She came into her own yesterday and she did admirably well. In the night she joined her cheers of satisfaction and her groans of disappointment with those of her colleagues and "comrades" of the other sex in a fitting manner.

At one place when asked why she could not have patience till the dawn of the morning which would bring the results of the election to her doors one flapper retorted: "Would you go home if you had exercised your vote for the first time"? and then she pointed out to the screen and shouted: "Ah, this is my constituency. One of those votes must be mine. I knew if I waited I should recognise my vote". When another gentler soul was approached to narrate her experience at the time of the voting, she said: "It was awfully thrilling but just too easy for words. I just walked in. It was so exciting. A man gave me a white paper. I put a cross on it and kissed the paper as I love the darling candidate. Then I dropped it in a sort of a tin box."

CARTOONISTS BUSY.

Several renowned cartoonists were busy entertaining the large crowds at the Trafalgar Square, Oxford Street and other places by drawing cartoons appropriate to the results to depict the gain or the loss of each Party. When Baldwin was losing out came the cartoons "We can't win everywhere." "Broccoli" "Words Fail Me" and "Safety First" but, of course, on a Safety Valve. Mac, the hero of the night, received special attention from the cartoonists. Very frequently he appeared on the screen as "Footing the Income Tax Bill." "Building Castle at 10 Downing Street" "Who Said Labour Government" or as if to send the crowd into a cheering cry "I am not growling." A sigh of sympathy went to Ll.G. as he peeped in once or twice saying: "I demand a fresh Election". "Rotten". His face looked too rotten on the screen.

With the gradual dawn of the morning and the announcement of the last available results, all the places began to get empty. The crowds left the centres of the different districts and went homeward bound. Though they were there till the last minute they knew perfectly well that they would be knowing the results of fewer than half the total election before they went to bed. Yet it was a happy game in patience.

BOMBAY'S DRAINAGE PROBLEM

(Continued from page 6.)

mation or development schemes which might be undertaken by the Port Trust."

AVOID A FALSE STEP.

It appears that Mr. Neilson and Mr. Darwala, both of whom well conversant with the subject in question are in entire agreement regarding their conclusions and recommendations. The subject is, as we have said, of vital importance to the city. We have pointed out that after having taken the very best expert advice in which the Municipal Engineer, Mr. Mackison, concurred in 1912-1913, the Corporation sanctioned the work of the new Outfall at Love Grove, and Mr. Mackison after doing a part of the work and having expended almost all the money sanctioned for the whole work abruptly stopped it. He has since been putting forward various excuses for abandoning that work altogether, and has put forward another scheme which apart from its many defects would prove extremely costly to the Corporation and is full of future liabilities which the body will have to incur. The present stringent financial condition of the Corporation has been brought about by many a wild cat scheme of this engineer and he is now dragging the Corporation to the verge of another abyss and one false step on the part of the Corporation will plunge them into the depth of that abyss. To sanction the Mackison-Watson scheme with an Outfall at the Antop Hill would mean that the present Corporation will leave to the future generations a legacy for which they will really deserve their curses. It is, therefore, earnestly to be hoped that the Municipal Councillors will very seriously consider this question dispassionately and free from prejudice or bias and come to the only right solution which will be in the interest of the city. As has been pointed out we have two local engineers who have studied this question very carefully and on which they are competent to pass judgment owing to long experience, have given a verdict agreeing in their conclusions and recommendations.

"A MAD HURRY".

—:o:—

ANOTHER PROTEST AGAINST WELLS-CLOSING CAMPAIGN

Mr. S. V Rao writes from Panaswadi Second Lane, Bombay:—

"Wells being considered the source of mosquitoes breeding and a hot bed of malaria, the Bombay Municipality has carried on a campaign towards closing down or filling in of wells. This has naturally aroused the anger of and resentment among a considerable section of the Hindus who have started protesting against and condemning the action of the Municipality.

The question has not only to be looked at from sentimental or religious point of view. Of course, sentiment religion no doubt plays an important part in the life of every individual as much as in that of a body of individuals. But that is not enough. It has also to be looked at from the utilitarian point of view. The closing down of wells will surely inconvenience the citizens in respect of their domestic needs.

Have the Municipality or its expert advisers exhausted all means of fighting malaria that they cannot now conceive of any other means than that of closing down wells? and are they sure that with closing down wells and devising other measures which they contemplate taking, they will be able to stamp out malaria? Then why this mad hurry for closing down wells?"

HEALTH OF BOMBAY

—:o:—

The following is a statement showing the health of Bombay during the week ending 8th June:—

The total mortality 520 was 3 less than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 20.8. The mortality for the 23rd week of 1928 was 497 and death rate 19.8, and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1924-1928 was 542 and death rate 22.1.

Out of the total deaths 140 were among infants under one year of age.

Cholera and Plague were absent during the week.

Smallpox caused 38 attacks (including 1 imported) and 22 deaths as against 50 attacks and 33 deaths in the previous week.

The number of live births registered during the week was 413 as **against 421 for the 23rd week of** 1928 and 371 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1924-1928).

Calcutta, June 11.—A fire broke out at the Bally Bridge Works last night, resulting in considerable damage to a large three-storeyed building in which the record rooms, drawing offices and quarters of Mr. A. Sleigh Engineer in Charge, are situated.—A.P.

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"DESTRUCTION OF HINDU SAMAJ CERTAIN"

—:o:—

A PLEA FOR WIDOW RE-MARRIAGE

(From A Correspondent.)

AMOD, June 10.

The well-known Jain Journalist and author Brahamchari Sitalprasadji of Wardha came here on the 8th inst. to educate public opinion in connection with "Widow Remarriage."

A public meeting was arranged in the Darbar Hall of the Nawab Saheb of Amod. In the presence of the Nawab Saheb of Amod, local officers, merchants and others he spoke on "Social Reform." He spoke nearly for an hour and showed how the Hindu Samaj was deteriorating day by day. By quoting facts and figures from the Indian census he proved the necessity of widow-remarriages among Hindus in general, and Jains in partipular. In conclusion he said that unless they made necessary reforms their complete destruction was certain.

Pir Motamiya, following supported Brahamchari Sitalprasadji and advised Hindus and Muslims to live peacefully. He stressed the need of religion in their daily life. In a speech which lasted for an hour the Miyasaheb kept the adience spellbound.

Two bhajans were sung by the disciples of the Pir Saheb and the meeting came to an end.

Another public meeting was held on 9th inst. in Vidyarthi Ashram where Sitalprasadji spoke on "Soul power."

ORDER-IN-COUNCIL ISSUED

—:o:—

LETTERS PATENT REVOKED

LONDON, June 11.

The Gazette contains an order-in-council revoking the Letters Patent which empowered the Royal Commission to act on the King's behalf during his first illness. The order declares that while His Majesty is able to resume many functions of the State, it is still advisable that certain functions should be delegated, and, therefore, the Queen, the Prince of Wales the Duke of York, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Sir John Sankey, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald or any two of them are empowered, still further signification of His Majesty's pleasure to act on His Majesty's behalf in certain specified matters.

Among the duties which His Majesty will now be able to assume following an order-in-council, mentioned in an earlier message, will be the business connected with Dominion Affairs.—Reuter.

SCHOLARSHIP FOR JAIN STUDENTS

—:o:—

Applications are invited by the Honorary Secretaries the Jain Association of India, from Jain Swetamber Murtipujak students studying in the Arts, Engineering, Medical and Commerce colleges for the scholarships to be awarded by this Association for the year 1929-30. Those desirous to apply should write the Honorary Secretaries, The Jain Association of India, 149, Shroff Bazar, Bombay 2, for the printed application forms before the 10th July 1929.

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LONDON SILVER.

London, June 11.

Silver.—There is very little doing.

Spot	24-1/4
Forward	24-1/4

What the People Say

POONA DISTRICT CONFERENCE

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I read your remarks about the question of holding the Poona District Conference. They were published in your issue of the 7th instant. I was surprised to read them. I wonder who your correspondent is and am curious to know the source from which he got the information about this District Conference question. Let me assure you there is not an iota of truth in his information.

It is true that a certain gentleman Mr. B. B. Bhopatkar, the Editor of "Bhala", a local Poona paper, has been making suggestions about holding the Conference. But no one takes him seriously here. He is a staunch opponent of Khaddar and other items of the Congress Programme and has been moving heaven and earth to discredit them for the last several years.

We mean to hold a conference of the Poona District; but not in the immediate future. The Conference will be held most probably by the end of September, by which time we mean to put up substantial work so far as the A. I. C. C. Congress reorganisation programme is concerned. This programme has got nothing whatsoever to do with the question of the removal of untouchability. We, orthodox N. C. O.'s as well as our responsivist friends like Messrs. N. C. Kelkar and L. B. Bhopatkar are as keen about this question as any other stalwart, working for the removal of this blot on Hinduism and are trying our best in that direction.

I hope you will kindly publish this letter and help us in removing the unnecessary misunderstanding.—Yours, etc.,

G. N. KANITKAR.
Honorary Secretary,
Poona District Congress Committee.
Poona, June 8.

ANTI-MALARIAL MEASURES IN BOMBAY

—:o:—

To The Editor of 'The Chronicle.'

Sir,—The Bombay Municipality is very busy issuing notices after notices to the building owners who have wells in their buildings asking them to fill up the wells under the pretext of preventing malaria.

Four or five years back the Municipality had issued notices asking the people to have doors on their wells because they said that malaria was due to wells. But malaria was not due to 'wells' but it was due to 'gutters'. Though nearly all the wells in the city had doors yet the malaria still remained. What was it due to? It was due to gutters. Then why not to cleanse the gutters properly?

Again the Municipality has commenced to fill up the wells under the same pretext as before. Now if after filling up wells malaria will not disappear what further action is the Municipality going to take? Will it stop water supply?

Hence I think that after filling up the wells they will ask the people to have 'metres' in their buildings under the pretext that they are wasting much water and in this way amass sums of money.

In view of the above the Corporation will take into consideration the grievances of the people against filling up the wells and restrain the executive from its unwise measure seriously meddling with the religion of the people.

I, therefore, suggest that the people should come forward with their strong protest and try to fight for their right.—Yours, etc.,

B. H. C.

Bombay, June 8.

FACING FACTS

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Among the varied problems that invite solution at the present time in the progress of this country is one of far-reaching importance in the existing racial and political situation. It is capable of being grossly misunderstood by leaders of conservative opinion, who are unable, either through prejudice or bigoted ideas, to identify themselves with the arguments of the forces in opposition, and by such action stultify the possibility of bridging the gulf between two factions; though one must consider that diversity of opinion is practically essential in arriving at a solution, or in the discussion of complex problems,—but nevertheless the guiding principle of life which is capable of universal application should be broadmindedness, to enable one to thoroughly assimilate the view-point of one's opponent which is necessary to arrive at a just agreement.

To adjust the relations of thought and to ascertain how far conclusions can be made to coalesce is a matter for the many minds in this world that are at work in it, and if this should be found impracticable, then there should come into operation the spirit of "give and take" of "live and let live."

The general tendency now-a-days is, unfortunately, for individuals to persuade themselves and hold fast to the belief, that in grave problems of deep-seated national concern, their own opinions, and ideals, are correct ones, forgetting the fact that they have failed to investigate, or invite other opinions on the subject under review, and have persistently maintained a "close door" policy that is not open to conviction.

It is this regrettable attitude which is primarily responsible for the growth of class hatred, and the clash of communities. It is the canker of mistrust that rankles in the minds of those who shirk their responsibilities, and the root of all evils that exist in the present day political atmosphere.

In most arguments advanced in the discussion of prevailing social and political questions, one finds that people are not prepared to relinquish traditional prepossessions or to give up fondly cherished impressions, nor are they willing to entertain new ideas, recast opinions, and reconsider convictions, but are prone to cultivate a policy that is neither agreeable or willing to fathom the depth of the argument of the opposition. To wobble on a matter is one thing; to be prepared to reopen it is quite another thing. To those who are imbued with a sense of responsibility and who are desirous of being fair and just in all circumstances it is obnoxious in the extreme, and the negation of a principle of fairmindedness in matters of great public importance should be promptly discouraged. To many minds the trend of events in the world of politics in this country during the past decade appear to have been far too rapid, and in consequence they fail to realise that the needs of the hour demand tolerance and just recognition, which must in the cycle of time eventually materialise.

The time is, therefore, mature to grasp facts without prejudice, and frankly consider the liberal attitude of recognising and giving due weight to the position of others and pondering over questions from their point of view. Such an attitude would dissolve misunderstandings, temper the asperities of controversy, thus effecting a new social atmosphere and real brotherhood; and make this earth increasingly correspond with what it was meant to be.

Yours, etc.,

WALTER WAINWRIGHT.

Dadar, June 7.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS AND KABALI'S FLIGHT

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle",

Sir,—In the news columns of the "Daily Gazette" of dated 24th May, there was a message that the usual route as originally fixed by him had to be diverted on account of obstructions of some foreign Governments. Reuter did not inform us as to which these Governments are. Perhaps many are not aware that India is a signatory to the International Air convention under which no contracting State can refuse to the air craft of another the rights of flight over its territory and one would have expected that the Government of India, jealous of its rights and national honour, should have energetically protested against this outrage and secured necessary facilities for its nationals. We know that Mr. Kabali owns an air-plane, and not sea plane, on account of which he must necessarily choose land route but on account of difficulties placed in his ways the changed route involves flying over sea. This would require alteration in the ship. This is one of the possible causes to which one can attribute the delay.

May I request Mr. Editor, that you will take up this matter in your paper and bring home to the Government their sense of duty in this respect.—Yours, etc.

NRAVANDAS ANANDJEE BECHAR, M.L.C.

Karachi June 5.

CITY'S WELLS IN DANGER

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—From the letter of a 'J. N. M.,' in your issue of the 8th inst., on the subject of the 'filling of wells in the City,' it would appear that, acting on the Report of the Malaria Committee, the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, and, through them, the Municipal Commisioner, are busy issuing notices to the owners of public and private wells to fill in their wells in order to mitigate the ravages of malaria in the City. The objective in view is above question, but the method adopted to reach the objective cannot be recommended to be one of the aboveboard ones. It has to be remembered that wells are Nature's reservoires of water to give people an abundant supply of water, and, so far as Bombay is concerned, its wells, in times past, did serve that purpose in a glorious manner. In the pre-pipe-water days, it is these wells that were the only resorts to which people could throng to draw water and there are old men and women still living to tell the tale of how, in the summer season, people had had to descend into the wells to draw water whose level had sunk low. The wells are still serving the self-same purpose even in the present times, having regard to the scruples of orthodox and religious people. Under these circumstances, the Malaria Committee would forgive them who would be inclined to call the action of the Committee, in recommending the closure of the wells, an act of vandalism. They are shutting out one of Nature's bounties, forsooth.

It may be that the water in some wells may have got damaged, but the remedy to improve that state of things is not to close the receptacles of the water but to use scientific methods to bring about a satisfactory result. It will not be a far-fetched suggestion that in several wells water has got rotten by the fact that the drainage-system near the wells is not in a satisfactory condition, with the result that dirty water percolates into the wells and causes all this trouble to the sentiments of the people and all this unnecessary waste of money to the Municipality in maintaining a costly Department to drive Malaria outside the City. Hence, the attention of the Municipality cannot be too soon called to the bad state of work done by the menials of the Health Department in not keeping the situation near about the drains in a clean condition. Nor, do they properly cleanse the sweepers and other small gullies and large streets and roads. If the members of the Corporation and the Municipal Commissioner were to begin paying surprise visits, night and day, to the 'Native Part' of the City, they would find the dirty condition of that 'Quarter' in more ways than one. Heaps of collections of dirt from the gullies are seen deposited near the entrance of the gullies to await being removed by the Municipal carts, and all of which cannot be so removed by the passing carts, for the reason that they are already fully loaded! It is a common sight to see people, passing by these gullies, holding handkerchiefs to their noses in order to avoid being smitten by the stinking smell emitted by the above-mentioned heaps of dirt. Some of the members of the new-fangled Department, organised to kill malaria, might be advisedly diverted for a short time to the superior staff of the Health Department in supervising the work of the menial staff. The 'Mhar' and 'Bhangi' Services deserve to be carefully and scrutinisingly looked into under the auspices of the joint efforts of the Health and Malaria Department to wipe out the scourge of malaria and also of other diseases, whose birthplace lies in the insanitary condition of the City. For some time, weekly certificates from the residents of all the localities should be asked for and submitted to the Health Department and, through it, to the Corporation for them to see how far the new arrangement is successful in stamping the scourge of malaria out without adopting the specific but irritating remedy of closing the wells.

What steps have hitherto been taken by the Municipal authorities concerned in removing the complaints of the philanthropic gentlemen who off and go on 'sanitary rounds' in the slum-areas and report their experiences to the Municipal authorities? A return of the work done in response to the suggestions of these 'Rounders' would be useful to show how far the public assistance is appreciated by the aforesaid Authorities.—Yours, etc.,

SANITATION.

(Thakurdwar) Bombay, June 9.

MALHARRAO'S ANNIVERSARY.

—:o:—

SANITATION IN INDORE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, June 6.

The anniversary day of Subhedar Malharrao Holkar, the founder of Holkar dynasty, was celebrated on the 18th and 19th May at Indore. Their Highness, the Senior and Junior Maharanis, gave a donation of Rs. 500/- and Rs. 1000/- respectively for the Malhar Utsav commemoration ceremony. The Dewan, his assistant and Sardar Chagan attended the meeting held in the Town Hall. The gathering was, however, poorly attended. It is a pity though the State gives a holiday in memory of the founder of the Holkar Raj so much apathy is shown by the Sardars, Cabinet Members and officers for the ancestor of their Maharaj. Mr. Wagle who presided on the occasion made an interesting speech, and mentioned the names of the contemporaries of Subedar Malharrao who helped him in his military campaigns in Malwa. Where were the descendants of these helpmates of Malharrao? The president called upon Indorians to trace the descendants of these pioneers who helped the Subedar in founding the Holkar Kingdom. The Holkars have no aristocracy of their own like the other Chiefs in India. A few blood-relatives of the Ruler live in huts and dilapidated houses in the vicinity of the magnificent Lalbaugh Palace which has cost the State upwards of 75 lacs. The Dhangars are deplorably backward in education and in the present Minority Administration they have suffered much, having been deprived of higher posts in the army. As usual there were sports in the Chimanbaug grounds.

FIRST PESHWA'S ANNIVERSARY.

The first Bajirao Peshwa anniversary was celebrated at Rawarkhedi on the 20th ultimo under the presidentship of Prof. C. J. Bhanu from Poona. Mrs. Kibe, Miss Indira Bhagwat, cousin of H. H. the Maharaja, and others made speeches. Mr. Wagle moved a proposition to the effect that Bajirao's "Punya Tithi" be celebrated during the cold season as it was found very inconvenient on account of warm weather for visitors to come to Rawarkhedi through Nemad. This proposition was unanimously opposed by some speakers who pointed how the great Brahmin warrior led a hardened life and it was ridiculous that his descendants should become effeminate and keen on luxuries!

INSANITARY.

Some panegyrists in the papers have been praising the Municipality of Indore as A 1, being modelled on Bombay. Its Municipal Commissioner raised from the ranks of clerical staff is assisted by a phalnax of highly paid executive officers. The Director of Health and Sanitation, Dr. Mathews, drawing Rs. 1,000/- per month co-operates with him. Yet the city sanitation is in a deplorable condition. Will Dr. Mathews and the Municipal Commissioner look into the insanitary state of the neighbourhood of the road passing the water splashes near the old electric power house and Hathi Para? The locality gives foul and noxious smells making passers-by on the road uncomfortable. Will the officers take pains to find out if this foul smell is due to the over-crowding in the Hindu cemetery. Passers-by very often notice that corpses are at times buried on the edge of the burial ground and in course of time become visible. It is a very grim and ghastly sight. If the cemetery which is surrounded by residential quarters is full it is high time some new locality is fixed up. Will the Indore Municipality and Dr. Mathews look into this matter?

An "At-Home" was given by the Dewan on the King's birth-day last Monday. Col. Pritchard the A. G. G., leading citizens and officers attended the function.

CURRENCY DEPT. ACCOUNT

—:o:—

Remittances to British Treasury. (In pounds sterling.)

Remittances during the week ending 8 June 1929.

Total Remittances from 1st April 1929 to 8 June 1929.

Sterling purchased in India 280000

Transfer from Paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury 1500000

Total 1780000

Abstracts of the accounts of the Currency Department on 7th inst., are as under:—

(In thousands of rupees.)

Notes in circulation	1,84,25,61
Reserve-coin and bullion:—	
In India.	
Silver coin	95,04,87
Gold bullion	32,21,61
Silver bullion	4,44,06
Securities (purchase price.)	
In India	43,22,85
In England	9,31,82

With the compliments of the Dy. Controller of the Currency, Bombay.

Dy. Controller of the Currency, Bombay.

Dy. Controller of the Currency's Office, Bombay, 12th June 1929.

SHIPPING

—:o:—

ARRIVALS.

June 12.

Nurjehan, Brewin, Karachi

Shuja, Jackson, Jeddah

Sarvistan, Struth, Jeddah

DEPARTURES.

June 13.

Himalaya, Mareglia, Kobe

Shuja, Jackson, Calcutta

LOADING.

June 12.

Steamer Bandra for Persian Gulf.

Steamer Sarvistan for Aden

S S Nurjehan:—The T M Company's steamer Nurjehan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with ballast.

S S Himalaya:—The L T Company's steamer Himalaya, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Shuja:—The T M Company's steamer Shuja, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with ballast.

ARRIVAL OF PILGRIMS.

S S Shuja:—The T M Company's steamer Shuja arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah with 1431 pilgrims.

S S Sarvistan:—The K Khaledi's steamer Sarvistan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah with 383 pilgrims.

WHEAT AND LINSEED.

Bombay, June 12.

The local Wheat Market opened steady at Rs. 7/4/3, but declined on selling influenced rejection of the U. S. A. Farm Relief Bill. The closing quotation were as under:—

Wheat Sept.	7	3	3
Wheat May	7	0	0
Linseed Sept.	10	15	3
Linseed May	10	14	6

THE WEATHER

POONA, June 12.

The break in the monsoon continues in the Peninsula and central parts of the country. The Bay current has been active in Burma and has given further, heavy rain in Assam. Duststorms continue to be widespread over north-west India, and local rain has fallen along western Himalayas.

The temperature is high from East Punjab to Chota Nagpur.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Kumaon Hills and Malabar; local in Kashmir; while a few falls occurred in Bengal, Punjab Hills, and Madras Coast North.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Tavoy two, Akyab one and half, Victoria Point one, Amherst three-quarters, Gwa half, Cherrapunji five, Sibsagar four, Silchar three, Gauhati, Jalpaiguri, Dhubri two, Tezpur, Shillong, Dibrugarh one and half, Cox's Bazar one, Mussooree three, Mukteshwar, Simla, Sonamarg half, Gulmarg quarter, Cochin, Calingapatam half, Mangalore, Coonoor quarter.

Forecast:—Extension of rainfall in Bengal and along western Himalayas and recurrence of duststorms over north-west India.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, June 12.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 12-6-29, Colaba Point 0.00 in., Fort 0.00 in., J. J. Hospital 0.01 in.

Total since 1st June to date 12-6-29, Colaba Point 14.29 in., Fort 14.45 in., J. J. Hospital 10.89 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1927, Colaba Point 1.0 in., Fort 1.57 in., J. J. Hospital 0.66 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1928, Colaba Point 9.06 in., Fort 10.92 in., J. J. Hospital 8.14.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

—:o:—

Station.	Maximum Temperature of past 24 hrs.	Rainfall Past 24 hrs	Rainfall since 1st June 1929 to date
Rangoon	88	0.1	14.4
Calcutta	95	..	4.2
Patna	97	..	1.9
Allahabad	110	..	0.1
Cawnpore	110	..	0.6
Lucknow	108	..	0.8
Bareilly	105	..	2.1
Delhi	108	..	0
Peshawar	115	..	0
Hyderabad	101	..	0
Karachi	90	..	0
Jodhpur	103	..	0
Jaipur	107	..	0
Ajmer	102	..	0
Bhuj	95	..	0
Rajkot	100	..	0
Surat	92	..	0.3
Ahmedabad	104	..	0.
Indore	96	..	0.5
Akola	99	..	1.8
Amraoti	98	..	0.5
Jubbulpore	93	..	0.9
Nagpur	97	..	3.4
Bombay	90	..	14.3
Ratnagiri	88	..	12.5
Malegaon	97	..	0.2
Ahmednagar	91	..	1.3
Poona	91	..	0.8
Sholapur	97	..	0.1
Bijapur	93	..	0.7
Belgaum	52	..	4.9
Aurungabad	95	..	0.4
Raichur	98	..	0.5
Hyderabad	98	..	0.1
Bangalore	87	..	0.7
Madura	96	..	0.1
Madras	102	..	0.1
Shillong	79	3.4	3.7
Cherrapunji	69	10.4	51.8
Simla	79	..	0.1
Mount Abu	84	..	0
Colombo	85	..	5.5

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

—:o:—

Bombay, June 12.

General Remarks:—The break in the monsoon continues in the Peninsula and the central parts of the country. Duststorms continue to be widespread over north-west India. There has been nearly general rain in Malabar with a few falls in the Madras Coast North. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the Peninsula, Gujarat, lower Sind, Rajputana, west Central India, the Central Provinces and the sub-montane districts of the United Provinces, and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in Baluchistan, the east and north Punjab, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and the north of the Peninsula. Temperatures were above normal in the United Provinces and the east and north Punjab, and below it in west Rajputana. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 119 deg. at Jacobabad.

Forecast.—Recurrence of duststorms over north-west India and an increase of rain in Malabar.

Rainfall recorded at 8 hours.

Station.	Rainfall past 24 hours. Inches.
Rajkot	0.07
Ratnagiri	0.02
Mangalore	0.28
Calicut	0.10
Cochin	0.40
Trichinopoly	0.02

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 12th June, 1929:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29·813 inches (·144 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.016.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 84.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.6.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 90.9 degrees (2.6 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 82.6 degrees (4.4 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 75 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S.W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 11 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 140 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 20 miles per hour.

INDIAN DAILY WEATHER REPORT

—:o:—

POONA, June 11.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. Tuesday the 11th of June, 1929, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:

A break in the rains has set in over the Peninsula and the central parts of the country. The Bay monsoon has been normally active in Burma and vigorous in Assam. Rainfall has been very heavy in the Surma valley in Assam, Silchar reporting nine inches. Duststorms continue to be numerous in northwest India and light local rain has fallen in Kashmir and the Kumaon hills. The region of high temperature extends to-day from the north-west frontier to the east United Provinces.

Forecast.—An increase of rain in north Bengal and north Bihar.

Heavy Rainfall Warning:—Heavy rain is likely to continue in Assam and extend into north Bengal during next twenty-four hours

Burma, including the Bay Islands. Rainfall has been nearly general in Upper Burma and local in Lower Burma; the chief amounts are:—Port Blair 0.7 in., Tavoy and Amherst 2.3 in. each, Bhamo 2.0 in., Mergui 1.7 in., Toungoo 1.1 in., and Gwa and Myitkyina 0.6 in. each. Skies are overcast. Humidity is locally in excess in Upper Burma. Maximum temperature was below normal in Upper Burma.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam and local in Orissa, while a few falls have occurred in Bengal; Cherrapunji has had 10.4 in., Silchar 8.6 in., Sibsagar 3.5 in., Dhubri 3.2 in., Gauhati 3.1 in. Shillong 3.0 in., Darjiling 2.0 in., Tezpur 1.7 in., Jalpaiguri 1.5 in., Dibrugarh 1.1 in., Cuttack 0.7 in and Sambalpur 0.4 in. Skies are generally overcast. Humidity is in excess in Assam, and in defect in south Bihar. Maximum temperature was above normal in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, on the other hand both maximum and minimum temperatures were below normal in Assam. Gaya recorded the highest maximum temperature of 109 degrees.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Light rain has fallen locally in the Kumaon hills and at a few stations in the Central Provinces East. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the Central Provinces and the sub-montane plains of the United Provinces and clear elsewhere. Humidity is mostly in defect. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal in the east United Provinces and the minimum alone in the west United Provinces. Agra recorded the highest maximum temperature of 110 degrees.

Northwest India.—Local rain has fallen in Kashmir, Sonamarg reports 0.2 in. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Gujarat, Kashmir and the North-West Frontier Province, and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in Kashmir and upper Sind and in defect in the east and north Punjab, Baluchistan and parts of Gujarat. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal in the east and north Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province and the maximum alone in Kashmir, minimum temperature was on the other hand, below normal in west Rajputana. The thermometer rose yesterday afternoon to 119 degrees at Jacobabad.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY THURSDAY JUNE 13 1929

Bhagat Singh and Dutt Get Life Sentences

ASSEMBLY BOMB CASE JUDGMENT

"Crime Outcome of Deliberate Design"

—:o:—

APPEAL TO BE FILED AGAINST CONVICTION

DELHI, June 12.

Mr. Middleton, Sessions Judge, pronounced judgment in the Delhi Bomb Case to-day and found both Bhagat Singh and Dutt, the accused guilty under Section 307 I P C and Section 3 of the Explosives Act. He sentenced both of them to transportation for life. The accused hailed the sentence with shouts of "Long Live the Revolution" and "Long Live the Proletariat."—A. P.

TEXT OF JUDGMENT

—:o:—

DELHI, June 12.

Mr. Middleton, Sessions Judge, in course of judgment in Delhi Bomb case says: "I find no reason to disbelieve the sworn statements of prosecution witnesses that they recognised the accused. I accept the direct oral evidence produced before me as a cogent proof that Bhagat Singh and Dutta each threw a bomb into the Assembly Chamber and that Bhagat Singh fired a pitsol and that Dutta scattered leaflets into the Chamber. Facts which are essential to the charge that each of the accused threw a bomb I find proved. Further, I find conclusive proof from the oral evidence of Chetsingh from the exhibits in the case and from Dr. Robson's evidence that the bomb cases were made of cast iron with screw plugs and mechanism which included a striker. I also find the proof that those bombs did contain some form of potassium derivative and some form of picric acid or its derivatives, I am of the opinion that the balance of evidence indicates that they also contained some calcium or calcium carbonate. I think it unlikely that all pieces found to be stained with colcium had been in contact with plaster or white wash after explosion.

JUDGE'S REGRET.

I regret I did not enquire from either of the expert witnesses whether calcium can be used as mould for either interior or exterior of the bomb case. The point had not occurred to me, and I do not know if it is possible. I am unable to find proof of exact explosive contents of bombs. That they were charged with some explosives I find proved by the proved sequence of events. From the evidence of Wilson I find cogent proof that the bombs were charged in such a way as to exert very considerable force at close quarters. The force which is able to shatter wood of 1 1/2 inches thickness and to result in the embedding of fragments of metal in teak wood, I find to be sufficient to cause death, if acting upon a vulnerable portion of the human body. I, therefore, find that the type of bomb used was a type capable of causing death at short range and I base this finding on actual results rather than expert opinion. I also find it impossible to believe that the charge could be so nicely regulated as to shatter the cast iron Bomb case without causing some fragments to fly off with sufficient velocity to kill a human being at short range. I find cogent proof that the two bombs used were such as would in the natural course of events cause death, had they fallen close to human beings with no obstacles in between and in such a position as to explode near the upper portion of the body.

ACCUSEDS' INTENTION.

Referring to the intention of the accused, the Judge said: "I find that it has been proved that the bomb used were of such a dangerous nature as must in all probability have caused death or such bodily injury as was likely to cause death, had they fallen in proximity to an unprotected human being. They did fall on vacant places. One fell in a gangway and the other below a seat which happened to be unoccupied. The accused allege that these two particular spots were selected as safety spots by deliberate aim. I find it impossible to believe that a person standing in the gallery with the knowledge that he might be detected at any moment could select a spot such as the first by deliberate aim. I find it impossible to believe that a person who wished to avoid taking human life would throw a live bomb on to an occupied building. The alleged object of the accused is totally inconsistent with the means they adopted in carrying it out. Their allegation as to the object is falsified by the means they employed and hence the basis on which the alleged intention rests is no basis at all. When a man throws a live bomb capable of exploding with sufficient force to cause the damage which was in fact caused, into an occupied building, the natural inference is that he intends to take life or to cause such hurt as he knows would be likely to cause death. I regard the allegations of the accused and the arguments based upon them by Counsel for the defence as artificial structures based upon the fortunate chance that the results of the two bombs were far less serious than could reasonably be anticipated.

MAGISTRATE'S FINDINGS.

In the case of the second bomb, the fact that the floor of the House appears to have been particularly obscured from view by fumes from the first bomb and the fact that people round about the accused were struggling to leave is sufficient to nullify the possibility of deliberate aim. In both cases I find that the bombs were thrown with the intention of causing death or of causing bodily injury known to the thrower to be likely to result in death. I find it proved that Bhagat Singh threw the first bomb with the intention of causing bodily injury which he knew would be likely to cause death. I find that by doing so he did cause hurt to Sir George Schuster, Mr. Rao and Mr. Shanker Rao. These facts constitute an offence punishable under Section 307, I.P.C. with transportation for life or with lesser punishment.

THE CONVICTION.

The same facts include the causing of explosion of a nature likely to endanger the life unlawfully and maliciously which constitutes an offence punishable under Section 3 of the Explosive Substances Act. Similarly I find Dutta guilty of causing hurt to Mr. S. N. Roy and Mr. Dube. He too committed both the offences punishable with transportation for life. I find both the accused guilty of both the offences with which they are charged and convict them accordingly. The acts of each of the accused constitute offences punishable under two different provisions of law. One offence included the other. Under the provision of Section 91 I.P.C. punishment which will be inflicted is not to be more severe than could be awarded for any one of each of the offences. Punishment can be regarded as retributive, preventive, or deterrent. In these cases, both the accused appear to have been completely callous as to who might suffer.

"HEINOUS OFFENCE".

Their acts might have resulted in the death of not only one but of several persons who had offered them no form of provocation and who were not even acquainted with their existence. The offence is a particularly heinous one and from the retributive point of view merits severe punishment. The accused alleged that they hold human life sacred. Their allegation is negatived by their acts. Their attitude throughout has been that their acts are justifiable and justified. With such attitude their acts are those of men who have not fallen into the crime on the spur of the moment but by deliberate design. With such attitude, it is probable, that what they have done once they might attempt again. From the preventive point of view their offences merit severe punishment. Acts of the accused were acts which courted publicity to a criminal mind. They might suggest imitation. From the deterrent point of view offences demand severe punishment. Accused are young men but their acts were deliberate and they made preparation for these acts—preparation of a complicated nature. In these circumstances their youth must not be allowed to lead to infliction of inadequate punishment.

I sentence Bhagat Singh and B. K. Dutt to transportation for life."

The accused who had shouted "Long live Revolution" and "Down with Imperialism" while entering court, hailed the sentence with cries of "Long live Revolution," "Long live Proletariat."

It is understood that an appeal against the conviction is being filed in the Lahore High Court.—A. P.

Bhagat Singh (left) and Mr. Dutt, who are sentenced to transportation for life.

JAMNALAL BAJAJ'S HOUSE SEARCHED

—:o:—

For "Bharat-Men-Angrezi Raj"

ONE GOLD REVOLVER TAKEN AWAY

At 2-30 p.m. on Wednesday, Inspector Wagle arrived at Seth Jamnalal Bajaj's house at Kalkadevi with a search warrant to obtain possession of the copy of the Hindi book "Bharat-men-Angrezi Raj" (British Rule in India) written by Pundit Sunderlal and published by the "Chand" Press of Allahabad and proscribed by the United Provinces Government. Seth Jamnalal told Inspector Wagle that the book was in his possession, but it was not in his house. The police, however, commenced the search of the third and fourth floors of the house which are occupied by Seth Jamnalal.

The search lasted for a little over two hours. The police did not take away anything except a revolver with six cartridges. The revolver belongs to Seth Radhakishan Posnival of Akola. Seth Radhakishan is one of the colleagues of Seth Jamnalal on the Directorate of the Bachraj Company Limited and arrived in Bombay on business two days ago. The revolver was kept in his bag. The body of the revolver is made of gold and, therefore, Seth Radhakishan, who, it is understood, has a license for it, carries it with him. Both Seth Jamnalal and Seth Radhakrishna who stays with him had left the house after the search had commenced to attend a meeting.

Seth Jamnalal left Bombay last night for Ahmedabad where he will stay for one day and then proceed to his tour in Sind for foreign cloth boycott.

BOMBAY, June 12.

Considerable excitement has been caused in Kalbadevi locality one of the busiest business centres in Bombay by appearance at half past two p.m. to-day of a police party led by Inspector Wagle of Bombay Police. It transpired that Police Inspector had come armed with search warrants for premises occupied by Seth Jamnalal Bajaj in house 390, Kalbadevi Seth Jamnalalji occupies fourth floor in that building. The object of the search, it was stated, was to take possession of a copy of the proscribed book "Bharat me Angrezi Raj" which Sethji admitting to possess declined to deliver it over to police voluntarily.

Inspector Wagle showed Seth Jamnalalji search warrant and sought permission. Sethji said that the fourth floor was in his possession and he had no objection to allow search. He would also render any help that he can. But he however assured the Police officer that although the book was in his possession it was not in the fourth floor. Inspector Wagle, it is said, stated that he proposed to search third floor also. Sethji pointed out that the third floor was in occupation of the firm Bachraj Ltd. and the manager must be consulted. Inspector Wagle pointed out that the search warrant was for the third floor also and irrespective of the personnel of the owner. In the meanwhile, the Manager of Bachraj Ltd. consulted his solicitors on the telephone and informed Inspector Wagle that he could search the third floor also.

FOURTH FLOOR SEARCHED.

The search of the fourth floor which commenced soon after arrival of the party had not been completed at 4 p.m. Seth Jamnalalji was present till quarter to four and then left to attend to an engagement. The Police party, it is said, are doing the search courteously.

The search is being watched by a large number of persons who have gathered in the street and on the premises. Seth Jamnalal is a prominent and popular member of the Marwari community and the locality is one in which Gujarati and Marwari businessmen abound. This is possibly the first time that in Kalbadevi a political search is being carried.

In this connection, the relevant section of Penal Code Section 175 says that whosoever willfully refuses to hand over document or paper in his possession to competent legal authority shall be deemed to be guilty of offence punishable with one month's simple imprisonment or Rs. 500 fine or both.—Free Press.

MR, KABALI NEAR MARSEILLES

—:o:—

Reaches Marignane

LONDON, June 11.

Merseilles.—Airman Kabali has arrived at Marignane near here.—Reuter.

SIMON COMMISSION

—:o:—

To Confer with Central Committee on June 19

EVIDENCE ON DEFENCE PROBLEMS

LONDON, June 11.

The Simon Commission will confer with the Indian Central Committee on 19th June when official evidence will be tendered in connection with the problems of defence.—Reuter.

RATIFICATION OF MORE CONVENTIONS

—:o:—

LONDON, June 11.

Geneva.—Mr. Wolfe stated that Government also proposed, shortly to, ratify the minimum wages Convention and the Convention regarding seamen's agreements.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN COAL INDUSTRY

GENERAL STRIKE THREATENED

SYDNEY, June 11.

Negotiations between owners and men in the coal industry having broken down, the general strike is threatened. Safetymen have already been withdrawn from many collieries. Free Press Beam Service.

The Prince of Wales attended the annual dinner of the Gurkha Brigade in London.—Reuter.

MAKING INDIA SAFE FOR BRITISH CAPITALISTS

—:o:—

Attempt To Torpedo Haji's Bill

LONDON, June 12.

It fell to me to undertake the exposure of the attempts, says the London Correspondent of Free Press of India, of the British vested interests in England and India to strike a bargain with the Government of India that in return for the political support to the Government through a Syndicated Press, etc., the Government should undertake to agree to make it impossible for any legislation of the nature of Mr. Sarabhai Haji's Bill to be passed into law by the Indian Legislature.

I then pointed out that certain amount of understanding had been reached between the British vested interests in India and those in power in official circles that the demand of British interests shall be for national treatment to all industries with domiciled capital, namely, registered in India with rupee capital with a majority of Indian directors and shareholders provided, however, that the British subjects resident in India for trade or profit shall be regarded for this purpose as Indian nationals. And curiously enough, although it was not noticed in India at that time additions and alterations to the Nehru report proposed by the Nehru Committee before the Calcutta Convention included proposal to define 'citizen' in a manner which would give to British interests what they exactly wanted. The proposal, however, was thrown out as a result of the opposition led by Mr. Sarabhai Haji in the open session supported by the great constitutionalist, Mr. Vijayaragavachariar.

"TOO MUCH SURRENDER."

Reference to my earlier despatches would also show that I said that even this understanding was regarded in England as amounting to too much surrender to Indian opinion and that as spokesmen of the Government of India in these informal pourparlers were equally adamant nothing came out of these pourparlers and the Syndicated Press was not born. And as a result representations were made to Simon Commission putting forward in unadulterated form the demand as directed by vested interests in England that in the next constitution provision shall be incorporated debarring the Indian Legislature from any so-called discriminatory legislation. British vested interests in England would not agree even to the conversion of foreign capital in India for purposes of national treatment from sterling capital to rupee capital. It was evidently felt that money as well as control must continue to be in England.

THE VEIL LIFTED.

I am now able to draw the veil and give a glimpse to the public of the events which mark the third stage. The first step was the speech by Sir Stephen Demetriadi that Indians must be admitted to London sale rooms while emphasising at the same time the magnitude of British stakes in India. The speech, especially that portion relating to the admission of Indians to sale rooms in London, excited considerable interest in Indian commercial circles. And there was an exchange of views not formally but informally between the leaders of the Indian Chamber of Commerce in London and Sir Stephen Demetriadi. Let it be clearly understood that neither Sir Stephen nor Indian representatives met officially. There was the usual chat over a cup of tea in all probability. What did emerge from it? Free Press of India is in a position to state that as clear a suggestion as could be made in circumstances was made to the Indian leaders that if Indian businessmen are really keen on admission to sale rooms in London then they must agree to exact pressure on leaders of Indian commerce in India not to press forward legislations of the nature of Mr. Sarabhai Haji's Bill. Indian spokesmen did not agree to make admission to sale rooms a matter of bargain for any deal over Mr. Sarabhai Haji's Bill. They said that the two things were unconnected and must be discussed independently on their merits. No progress was made and the conversations were taken as dropped. But again recently possibly somewhat chastened by the result of British elections and the return of Labour to power approaches have been made to Indian business leaders in London to try and see if any agreement behind the scenes cannot be arranged. There these conversations stand.

WHO WILL SPEAK FOR INDIA?

The question is what do leaders of Indian commercial opinion propose to do? Have they any concerted national economic policy on which there is general agreement? Who is to speak for Indian commerce and Industry? Is it to be Federation of Indian Chambers or is it a new body which is said to be still in the womb but which is said to have influential support and to include in one fold both Indians and Europeans? There is considerable ignorance in England about the status and representative character of Indian organisations. Indian leaders especially in the field of industry and commerce should spare no effort to avoid any misrepresentation of Indian opinion on all questions of commerce and industry. The president of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, is Mr. K. P. Mehta and its Secretary is Mr. Udani. There is unanimity of opinion in Indian circles in England that leaders of Indian Chamber of Commerce in England can be trusted to protect Indian interests from cheap barter and that behind scenes without their being adequate discussion of the implications of the proposed barter. In India it is not realised so widely that political autonomy and economic prosperity go together as is recognised in England. Opposition to political progress in India is greatest from those for whom Sir Stephen Demetriadi speaks.—Free Press.

MARTIAL LAW AT WILLEMSTAD

—:o:—

SEQNEL TO REBELS' RAID

LONDON, June 12.

Caracas.—5,000 rebels, some of whom carried out a raid on Willemstad, attacked Coro but the garrison, which had been forewarned and assisted by the population drove off the rebels after hard fighting. The commander of the garrison was fatally injured. Rebels fled in confusion, and many of them were dead, wounded or made prisoners. It is announced that Venezuela had recently requested the Dutch to extradite from Curacao Urbina who was a rebel leader, but the Dutch had refused.

Willemstadt.—Martial Law has been proclaimed here in order to prevent a repetition of Saturday's raid.—Reuter.

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